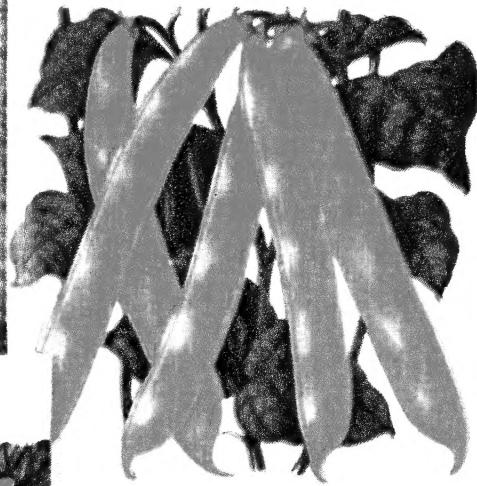


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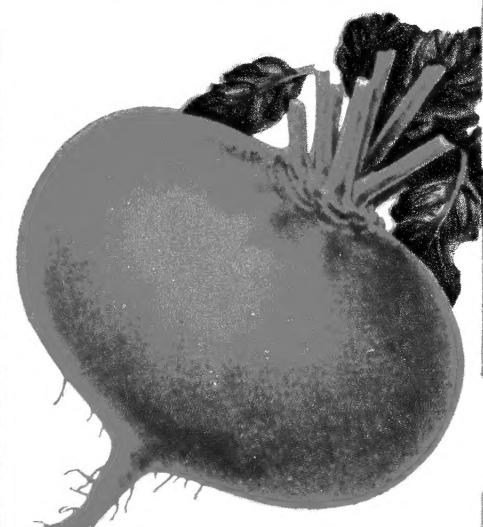
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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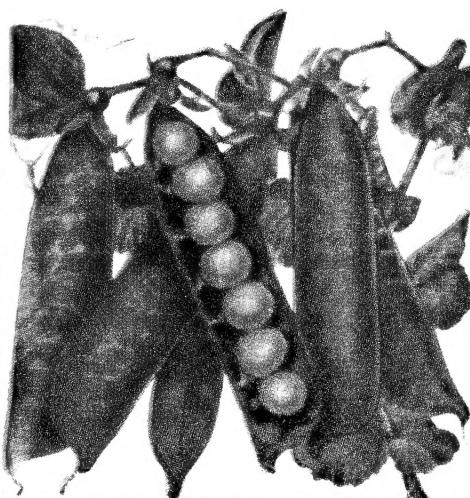
BEANS



BEET



PEAS



TOMATO

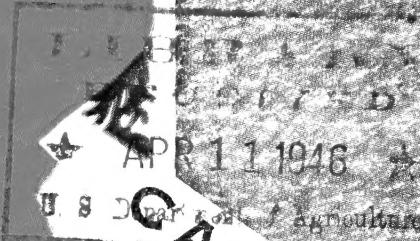


THE GARDEN STORE
Garden Annual-1946

From The Garden Store, Dayton, Ohio

107-109 East Third Street

THE COMPLETE HOME GARDENING GUIDE



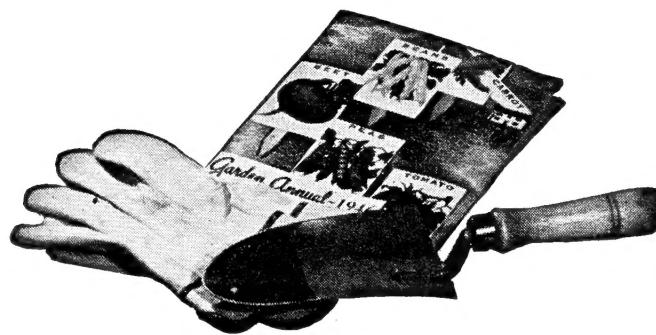
CARROT

Presenting a seed catalog that's a practical working tool—

This is our annual seed catalog—but it's really far more than that!

You see, this book comes to you from a seedsman right in your own home territory . . . from one of your neighbors. As neighbors, we want to be helpful.

So we've made our catalog into a book of **gardening facts**, above all else. We've



crammed it full of the kind of down-to-earth information all gardeners want—the things they keep asking us about, year after year.

We're sure you'll find our book so useful and valuable you'll want to keep it around for a long, long time.

• • •

We are glad to be able to report, too, that the lifting of the war clouds is beginning to show its effect on the supply of many things you need for your garden. However, please don't expect completely normal supplies of all items, just yet. Many things are still hard to get. But we'll be doing our best, as usual, to take care of you. And we invite you most cordially to —

DROP IN AND TALK IT OVER!

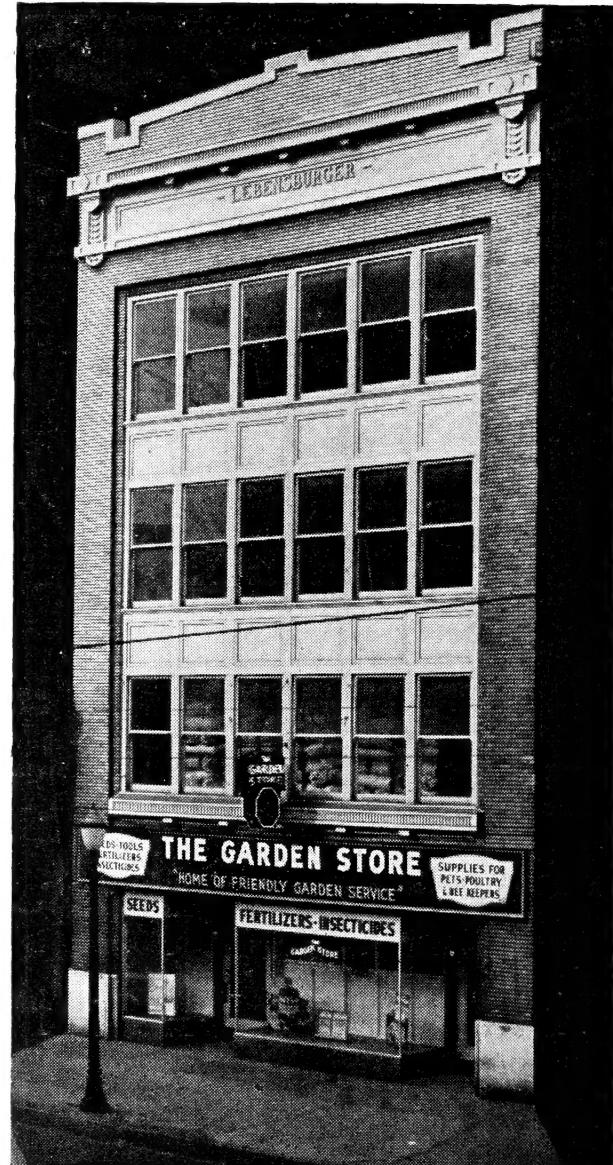
No "fancy trimmings," but absolute dependability!

We run the Garden Store on the idea that gardeners want *reliability*, above all else, in their seedsman.

Our merchandise and our selling methods are governed by that one big idea. We may be short on fancy fixtures, but anyone who does business with us for long knows we serve our trade *faithfully* and *conscientiously*.

The good gardeners of the Dayton area know this. They keep giving us an ever-increasing share of the garden-supply business hereabouts. And they may be sure that we'll never let them down!

If you're not already acquainted with our complete "one-stop" service, we invite you to try it out this Spring.



THE GARDEN STORE

107-109 East 3rd St. Dayton, Ohio

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

	Lb.	10-lbs.	25-lbs.	100 lbs.
Sunny Glen Mixture....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$16.75	\$ 65.00
Sun-Shade Diamond ...	.90	8.50	20.50	80.00
Terrace Turf .....	.80	7.50	18.00	70.00
Dayton Special .....	.50	4.50	10.75	42.00
Kentucky Blue Grass....	.75	7.00	17.00	64.00
Canada Blue Grass....	.70	6.50	15.50	60.00
Astoria Bent Grass....	1.45	13.50	33.50	130.00
White Dutch Clover....	1.45	13.50	33.50	130.00
New Zealand Ch. Fescue	1.15	11.00	26.00	100.00
Poa Trivialis	1.15	11.00	26.00	100.00
Red Top Grass.....	.40	3.50	8.00	29.00
Rye Grass, Domestic...	.30	2.50	5.50	19.00
Rye Grass, Perennial...	.40	3.50	8.00	29.00

Special Purpose Grasses

Kentucky Blue Grass—Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn. This assures you of plump, high-germinating seeds.



Canada Blue Grass—Similar to the Kentucky Blue, but somewhat coarser. Especially adapted for use in hot dry locations, on hillsides and on thin soils.



Astoria Bent Grass—An attractive dark green fine-bladed Bent Grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Tests have shown this strain to be best adapted of any of the bents for home lawns. Used in our Sun-Shade Diamond Mixture.



White Dutch Clover—Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the Spring.



New Zealand Chewings Fescue—A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth and hard wear.



Red Top Grass—Quick growing. Thrives on a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses.



Rye Grass, Domestic—A fast growing, short lived grass used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower germinating perennial grasses. Rather coarse in texture.



Rye Grass, Perennial—Considered a better, more lasting nurse grass than the Domestic variety which it resembles.



HOW TO FIGURE "SEED REQUIRED"

First determine the number of square feet in the area to be seeded as follows: Measure the length and the width of the area in feet. Multiply these two numbers together and divide the result by 200. The answer will be the number of pounds of seed needed to properly seed a new lawn. **Example:** Length 35 ft., width 20 ft., 35×20 equals 700 divided by 200 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of seed needed. If reseeding over an established lawn, use about half the quantity as determined above.

TRIPLE-TESTED!

**Every pound checked—(1) for purity
(2) for germination (3) for performance**

SUNNY GLEN MIXTURE

Years of experience has proved the desirability of Sunny Glen Lawn Seed. It has all the attributes desired in a fine lawn grass. The fact that it has been used for years on many of Dayton's finest lawns should be proof enough of its quality and satisfactory performance. Contains only top quality fine bladed grasses plus 5 percent White Dutch Clover. Sunny Glen can also be furnished without clover if desired at the same price.

SUN-SHADE DIAMOND

A superfine scientific combination of extra heavy Kentucky Blue Grass, New Zealand Chewings Fescue, Fancy Red Top Grass and Astoria Bent Grass. These are all deep rooting permanent grasses and free from any of the coarse grasses. As its name implies, Sun-Shade Diamond is well suited to either sunny areas or dense shade. The liberal amount of Bent Grass in this mixture insures a rich green color and a thick weed-free turf.

TERRACE TURF

Do you have an unsightly bare-backed terrace or hillside on which you have been unable to maintain a turf? Terrace Turf is designed for just such places as this. Contains quick growing and deep rooting grasses which resist drouth and thrive in spite of thin, poor soil conditions. Terrace Turf may be used in either full sun or shaded areas.

DAYTON SPECIAL For Quick Results

Considerable demand exists for a lawn grass mixture at a lower price than our higher quality formulas. There are locations where the customer feels that low cost of materials is more important than extreme fineness of turf. To meet this demand, Dayton Special was formulated. While it does not contain the finer imported grasses found in our higher priced formulas, it is a good serviceable mixture of high quality re-cleaned, tested seeds. Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Grass, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover.

THE GARDEN STORE
107-109 East 3rd St., DAYTON

LAWN "LAWS"

EVERY LAWN-MAKER SHOULD KNOW

Before you make your lawn, consider your soil. A heavy soil, predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus. A light soil can be improved with a top dressing of heavier soil, or by adding humus in the form of peat moss, or commercial humus.

1

Top dressing is always valuable in helping new seedlings and encouraging the spread of older grass, while leveling the lawn surface as well. Use a bushel of good, rich, weed-free soil to 100 square feet, with more in the low spots.

Peat moss is a valuable addition to light or heavy soils. It is an effective remedy for excessive dissipation of moisture, keeping the soil particles loose and friable. Either spade it into the soil or apply as a top dressing, at least half an inch deep. With a very heavy clay soil, use one inch or more.

2

Feed the soil, before you seed, so that the planting to follow will not lack food for its all-important early growth. Feeding restores nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc., after plant growth has deprived the soil of these vital elements.

Mix lawn food with top dressing or distribute it evenly over the top dressing with a fertilizer spreader. Don't use fresh manure; it usually contains weed seeds. We can supply you with lawn foods of the correct value for local and individual requirements.

Consider tree feeding as part of your lawn-building campaign. If trees are well fed, they will not compete with grass for the nourishment from the soil they share. Ask us about methods, foods and equipment for fertilizing your trees effectively.

3

Seeding may be done by hand, or with a spreader. To decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces, distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other.

Do not skimp on seed, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn-making operation. Ample seeding insures the dense turf necessary during the early life of the lawn for checking the introduction and development of weeds. **Beat the weeds with lots of seeds.**

The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed is **one pound for each 200 square feet.**

4

Seed early in the season. Grass seed is not damaged by freezing temperature or any other weather condition except standing water. Long before you begin work on your flower garden, you can start your lawn, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. While the frost is still in the ground, the checked or honeycombed condition of the soil provides ideal shelter for the seed without raking in.

Planting necessarily delayed even until mid-summer is successful, however, if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding. But grass in the shade of trees thrives well all through the season only when sown early enough to get a good start before the foliage has a chance to deprive it of food and light. Even though repeated seeding should be required, persistence here is sure to bring success.

LAWN FERTILIZERS

For greener lawns, for healthier trees, and beautiful shrubs—

Have a lawn everybody admires . . . rich, luxuriant growth of grass that stays green all summer. Use this truly complete fertilizer, specially blended with ALL the plant foods needed to produce a beautiful lawn. Use Agrico on your trees and shrubs, too. Economical—easy to use, order now.



5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs.
85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50;
50 lbs. \$2.50; 100
lbs. \$4.00.

AGRICO
The nation's
leading
fertilizer



For new lawns, weak lawns, and terraces—

Made of strong $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh fabric, it forms millions of tiny dams which catch and hold the seed, soil particles and drops of moisture, preventing washouts from heavy rains. It is rot-resistant, and may be removed easily when grass is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high if desired for re-use. Available in 45-inch width only.

**Per lineal yd. 15c; 100 yds. \$14.50;
full roll of 250 yds. \$34.00.**

**For other plant foods,
see our complete list
on Pages 34 and 35.**

VIGORO

COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

A PRODUCT OF SWIFT & COMPANY

This is Vigoro as you used to know it—the old pre-war formula, 4-12-4.

All plants require many different plant food elements and minerals for healthy growth. But they cannot pick up and move if the soil does not supply their needs. BE SURE by feeding your lawn time-tested VIGORO, the complete plant food.

1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c;
25 lbs. \$1.50; 75 lbs. \$3.00.

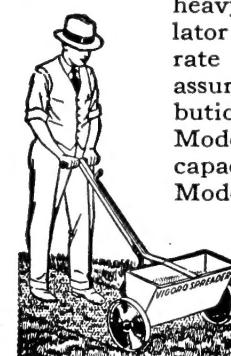
MILORGANITE

Here is the answer to your organic nitrogen supply for lawns, trees, shrubs and gardens. Fertilize and seed the same day—safely, as Milorganite will not burn. Contains 6% nitrogen. Use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 square feet. **25 lb. bag \$1.10; 50 lb. bag \$1.90;
100 lb. bag \$3.30.**

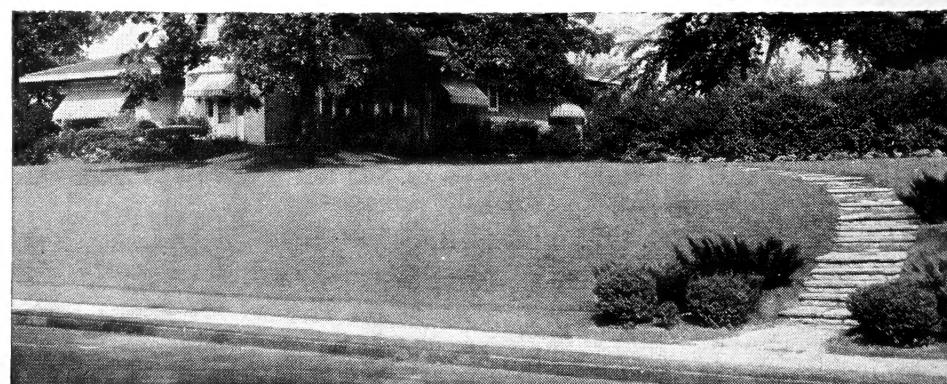
For easier, more even distribution—a good SPREADER!

Ideal for the application of lawn seed, plant foods, lime, fertilizers and other similar materials. Hoppers made of heavy sheet steel. Regulator accurately controls rate of application and assures a uniform distribution of the material.

Model "B" 15 lb. hopper capacity, each **\$3.25**. Jr. Model, 35 lb. cap., **\$7.45**. Standard Model 24 inch spread, **\$15.35**. Special 36 inch spread, 100 lb. cap., **\$22.80**.



THE GARDEN STORE, Dayton



Recommended VEGETABLE SEED Selections

ASPARAGUS

Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

Mary Washington—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Black Valentine Stringless—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½-inches long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 51 days.

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. 51 days.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Early and productive. Rich, yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy. 52 days.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax)—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. 58 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

A vegetable garden only 30 x 50 ft. will keep a family of 5 in fresh vegetables all through the season—with plenty left over for canning.

Lima Beans, Dwarf or Bush

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. 72 days. 15c.

Burpee's Improved Bush—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality. 75 days.

Henderson's Bush—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Pole Beans

Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy but meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Yard Long—Cowpea group. Oval, fleshy, fibreless and tender with red-brown seed. Pods 8-10 in. long. 70 days.

Lima Beans, Pole

King of the Garden—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

If it's not here

ASK US!

You'll find a hand-picked list of vegetable seed varieties offered on these pages. They are the kinds we know from experience are the most suited to home gardening.

Of course, you'll find many longer lists than we've given you here. But out of the many thousands of varieties available, we've simply chosen the best of the lot for quality, yield, and your own gardening needs.

If there should be some varieties you want, and can't find listed in this book...ask us about them.

We can either supply what you want...or get it for you.

ALL OUR
VEGETABLE SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

Unless
Otherwise Noted

We feature money-saving prices for bulk quantities—and special quotations to market gardeners. (Prices subject to change without notice.)

Small Sieva—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

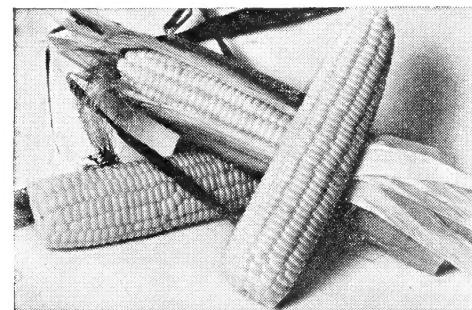
BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat, large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

Soy (Edible)—Plants are extremely productive, vigorous and upright. Beans may be used green or dry. 95 to 110 days.

Continued Page 6



Luscious Golden Cross Bantam Corn

The new method of breeding produces a true hybrid cross sweet corn. Highly uniform with ears 10 to 14 rows. Greatly increased vitality and highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Sweet, tender, delicious. 85 days.

BEANS—Continued

White Marrowfat—Pods grow 4 1/2-5 in. Well filled with 5 or 6 large white beans. Valued for baking. 100 days.

BEETS

Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Crosby's Egyptian—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red top root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semiglobular, tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1 1/4-1 1/2 in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GARDEN-FRESH VEGETABLES.

For a quick head start plant our VEGETABLE PLANTS



Tomatoes

Celery

Lettuce

Rhubarb

and many others

Enjoy delicious "garden-to-plate" vegetable dinners earlier this spring, by setting out our specially selected vegetable plants instead of seeding. Come in and see our wide selections of strong, thriving plants—and get a head start on Mother Nature with your 1946 garden!

CABBAGE

Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

Yellow Resistant Varieties

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small, round, solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days.

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days.

Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6 1/2-in., 3 1/2 to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Heads round, hard, compact. Leaves deep green, coarsely crimped, dark green. Keeps well. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CARROTS

Sow early and thinly—in light, deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently through out season.

Chantenay, Red Cored—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

Early Snowball—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days. 25c pkt.

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.



Golden Acre Cabbage

Prime favorite in the extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants with 6-in. 3-lb. small round heads. Globular shape. Smooth leaves. 63 to 65 days.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



The "Garden Guide Post" section of this catalog tells, in as few words as possible, *what every gardener should know.*

Here are the practical, every-day facts you want as a foundation for successful gardening. From the great mass of garden lore, we have carefully selected the points we consider the most essential—and assembled them here. We're sure you'll find, in these columns, the answers to most of your questions about gardening.

For new gardeners—and for old-timers, too

All the data in our "Garden Guide Posts" is *necessary information* for gardeners of limited experience. We urge all such gardeners to study and follow the suggestions offered here. The good seed we sell you will yield results in direct ratio to your own observance of these notes.

Even the veterans of the garden craft will find substantial help here, too. Much of what we say is, of course, already known by the old-timers. But some of our facts are necessary reference material for *all* gardeners.

SITE AND SOIL

Even though you may not have any freedom of choice for the location of your garden, there is still much that you can do to make the most of your site and your soil.

These five simple, but basic groups of facts will help point the way:

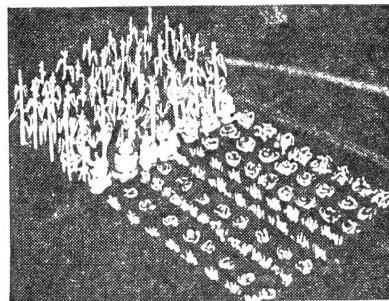
1—Locate the garden in an open spot that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day, away from the roots of trees that might rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

2—A rich sandy loam is the best garden soil, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well-rotted leaves.

3—Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

4—Do apply fertilizer. Apply 30 lbs. of good general fertilizer like 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 to every thousand square feet and you won't have to worry about any deficiencies.

5—Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is too wet to work.



The best procedure is to start with a very rough sketch. Try all your ideas and combinations during this rough sketch stage.

Then, when you've got what you want, convert your rough sketch into a final plan, drawn to scale. A scale of one-quarter of an inch representing one foot works very well, because by using 1/16 of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale. Save this plan from year to year so you can remember where each crop was. This will enable you to rotate root crops, leaf crops and fruit crops.

With the plan complete, you are now ready to order your fertilizer, seed, tools and insecticides. It is to your advantage to do this as early as you can. Late in the season many desirable varieties may be sold out, deliveries may be slow and clerks are so busy that they can't help you as well.

8 FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANNING

No one can fully plan your garden for you, because garden planning is a highly personal, individual matter. Give your own ideas and desires plenty of play—and you'll enjoy your garden more.

But there are certain absolutely basic facts that apply to all home garden planning.

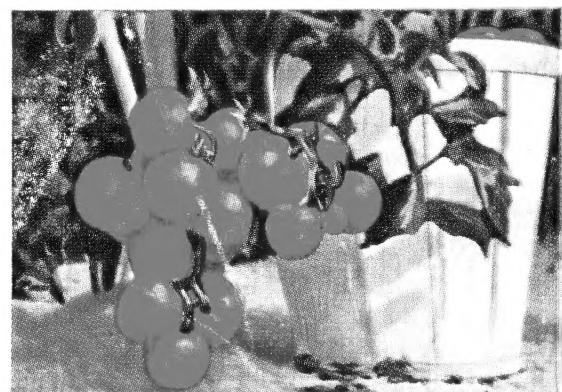
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PLAN IT ON PAPER

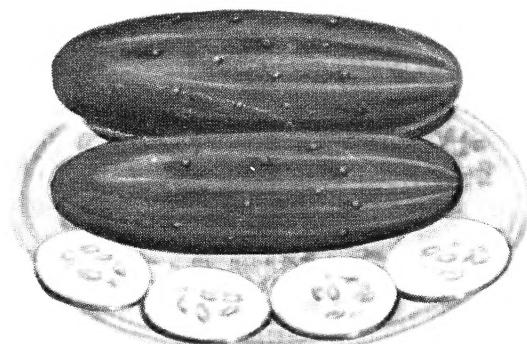
That old remark, "To save headaches later, plan it on paper!" isn't a very good rhyme, but it's extra-good sense. Once you've tried it, you'll never again plant without a carefully drawn plan!



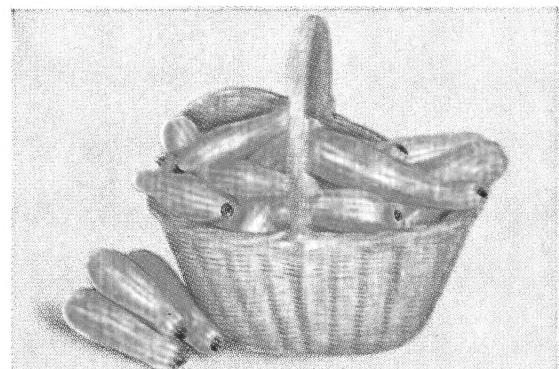
BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



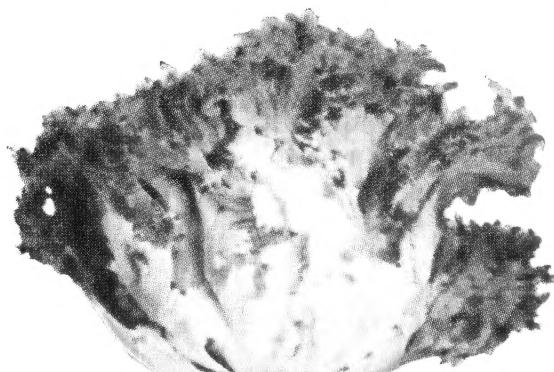
TOMATO, Stokesdale



CUCUMBER, Early Fortune



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed

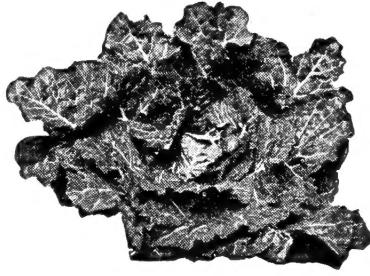
CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive) — Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves having pleasant sharp flavor. Must be reset in cold frame or greenhouse in north. 140 to 160 days.

Large Rooted (Magdeburg) — Dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, tapered from 2 in. at top. 120 days.

COLLARD

Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.



Southern or Georgia — An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam — Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana — 1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. 87 days.

Marcross — An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Evergreen — White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen — A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican — Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 rows. Cylindrical straight rowed. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg — Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam — The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days.

POP CORN

South American — Large eared yellow sort, enormous when popped. 100 days.

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass — Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

A and C — A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Davis Perfect — Midseason. 9 to 10 in. long, tapered both ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune — Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Early White Spine (Extra Early) — Deep green, practically free from ridges. 7 in. long. Vines produce freely. 55 days.

Long Green Improved — Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

National Pickling — Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight, w.s. — Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth — Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty — Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole — Large broad leaves forming immense round plants up to 16 in. across. Easily blanched. 90 days.

Full Heart Batavian — An improved and earlier Escarole. Large leaf, thick head. Leaves crisp and tender. 88 days.

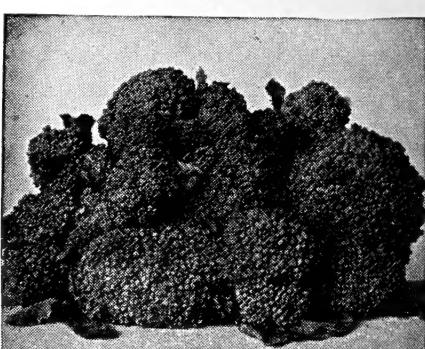
Large Green Curled or Giant Fringed Oyster — Leaves large. Finely cut and curled. Rich green color but blanches to a creamy white. 65 days.

It's safer to buy your seeds from a

SEED SPECIALIST

Why gamble on the outcome of your garden—the quality of your vegetables—the beauty of your flowers? Don't waste all the energy, efforts and interest you put into your 1946 garden—simply because you "took a chance" on the seeds you bought.

We are seed specialists, thoroughly qualified to advise you when, where, what and why on selecting seeds for your garden. And we can advise you all along the way on special care and tested methods of insuring the best results from the seeds you select.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



Out from under the shadow of war

This year (praise be!) gardening can swing back to a balanced program again. No longer must we keep our gardens wholly utilitarian. No longer need we hesitate to revel in all the flowers we want. *This year our souls, as well as our bodies, can draw nourishment from the garden!*

True, the Fight for Food is not yet over. Nor do any of us want to give up the bounty we've all enjoyed from our vegetable gardens during the war years. To relax our food production efforts now would be folly indeed!

But, along with the food, let's have BEAUTY—and lots of it! Let's celebrate peace by getting back to the joy of flower growing!

FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANNING

Continued from Page 7

1—Plan to use your garden full time. To do this you'll need catch crops, intercrops (also called companion crops) and succession crops.

Catch crops are early vegetables, like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. **Intercrops** are planted between the rows of larger vegetables, like head lettuce between rows of Broccoli. **Succession crops are catch crops in reverse**—they follow early crops. For instance, Chinese cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after an early crop of peas has been taken off.

2—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables (2) Leaf vegetables and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

3—On level ground, you can run rows either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. **On sloping ground**, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

4—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

5—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention. *Many gardeners report that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.*

6—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

7—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

From reports received from home gardeners on last year's results, Tomatoes, Swiss Chard, Green Beans and Carrots produced the most food with the least effort. Concentrate on these if your space is very limited.

8—Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

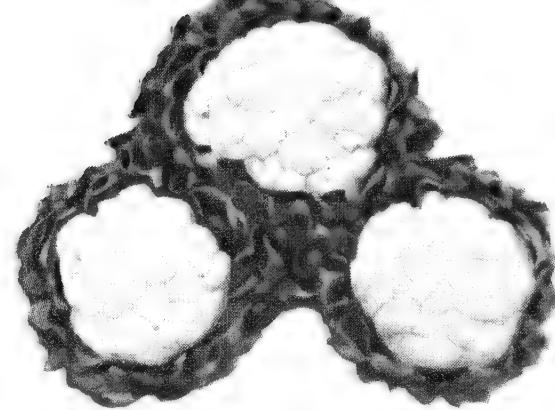
Starting in Coldframes, Hotbeds, or Indoors

The gains you can make by "beating the weather" are well worth going after, particularly on tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, cauliflower, broccoli, and kohlrabi.

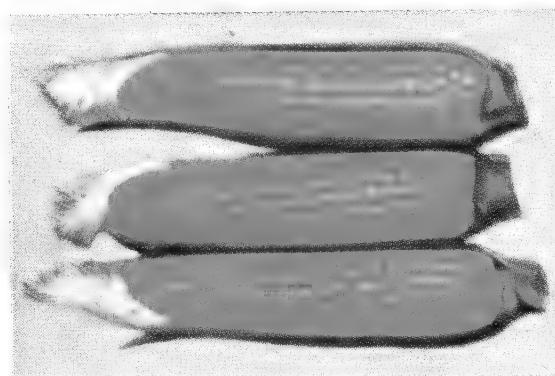
But remember that a plant which hasn't been treated right in the flat will not be a good plant in the garden. A transplant that has had to struggle against over or under-heating, too much water or too little, etc., will not do as well as a direct-seeded plant or a purchased transplant that has had expert attention.

However, the right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

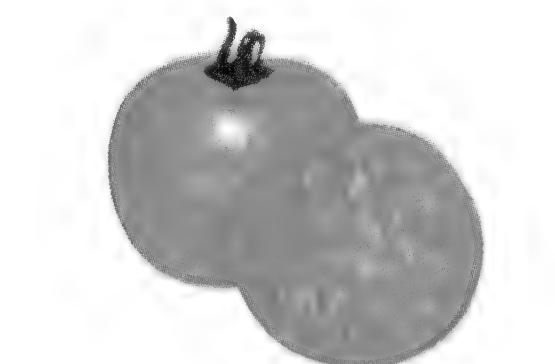
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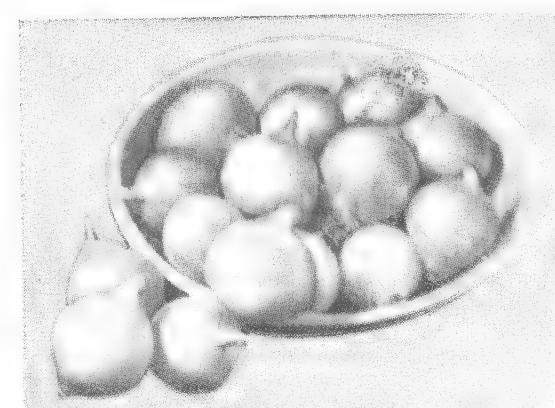
CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball



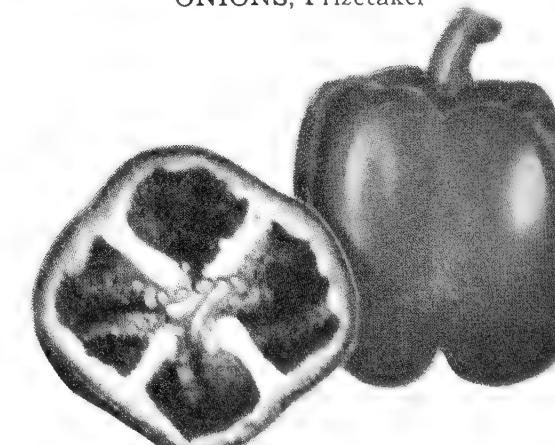
CORN, Ioana



TOMATO, Jubilee



ONIONS, Prizetaker



PEPPER, California Wonder

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



Steps in preparing your flats

Continued from Page 9

Use a box three inches deep and of any suitable size. Space the bottom boards about an eighth of an inch apart to provide drainage. Sift soil and use the coarser part in the bottom, with an inch of fine soil on top. Press around edges of box with a brick or board to firm the soil. Add more sifted soil and draw the straight edge of a lath or ruler across the top to level.

Press furrows about one-quarter of an inch deep into the soil, the furrows spaced about 2" apart. By treating the seed with Rootone, a plant hormone that speeds up germination and increases the strength of seedling roots, better seedlings which will transplant with less loss can be grown. Plant seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart to allow room to lift each seedling without disturbing the rest. After seeding, fill furrow with clean sand or sifted soil and press down soil over entire box until it is $\frac{1}{2}$ " below upper edge.

WATERING AND TEMPERATURE

Correct control of moisture is the most important single factor in success with indoor seed sowing. Soil should never be saturated, yet must not dry out at any time until seedlings show second set of leaves, when they can be transplanted outdoors if weather permits.

Use either a small fly sprayer or a rubber spray bulb that throws a fine mist to water the box after planting. If not available, cover surface with burlap and water through this.

If seeds of several varieties are grown together, keep box at 70 degrees until seeds germinate, but if only tomatoes and peppers are grown, a temperature of between 75 and 85 degrees will produce better seedlings.

Don't start seedlings too soon or they may become long and spindly. Six weeks before time to set out is soon enough to sow seed indoors, and eight weeks if a hotbed or coldframe is used.

PREPARING YOUR SOIL

The right kind of soil preparation is a three-sided problem. First, there's the matter of getting your soil into the right physical condition. Second, there's the question of giving it the ability to furnish food for your plants. Third, there's the manner of working the soil.

Physical condition. If your soil is heavy clay, lime added before plowing will help break it up. Even more valuable is decayed vegetable matter of some sort—peat moss, humus, old manure or leaf mould.

Do not apply fresh manure to green vegetation in spring because, as this decays, it will form a gas that will hurt roots.

If necessary to make a garden on sod, skin off the sod and add it to the compost heap. If the garden is fall-plowed, however, sod can be turned under and will decay fairly well if lime and fertilizer are applied at the same time.

Fertilizing. Well rotted manure and compost are important to the production of good crops and they do feed plants, but it must be remembered that they do not contain the type of nitrogen that is needed early in the season.



For completely even distribution of fertilizer, use a mechanical spreader

If 30 lbs. of a good mixed fertilizer are applied to every 1,000 feet of garden before digging, and an equal amount applied between the rows about half-way through the season, all of the plant food needs of the average garden can be met.

Always "water in" the summer application to prevent burning.

WORKING THE SOIL. A good gardener can be told by the way he treats the soil. No gardener worthy of the name works it when it is so wet that it will pack. Abuse of the soil may ruin it for the entire season. Use the mud pie test already described before digging.

To Dig or Plow?

Hand digging, if properly done, is better for a garden than tractor plowing. Larger areas, of course, must be worked by machinery, but if possible, do the finishing by hand.

Many a gardener has wasted precious time waiting for a plowman to turn over a garden that could easily be turned over with a spade and would be in better condition than if packed by a heavy tractor.

When you dig, don't cheat the spade. Drive it straight down, lift the entire clod and turn it completely upside down. Hit it with the back of a spade, and if the soil is in good condition it will crumble.

The trick of hand spading is to take your time. A good sized garden can be turned over in about a week by working at it an hour a day.

To be sure that each clod is actually turned over, remove a trench along the beginning of the garden just one spade wide. As each spadeful is lifted, turn it into this trench.

The soil removed from the first row is wheeled around to where you plan to finish and is used to fill the last trench or spit.

Continued on Page 12

KALE OR BORECOLE

Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Dwarf Siberian—Hard and productive. Bluish green foliage. Leaves large and spreading. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

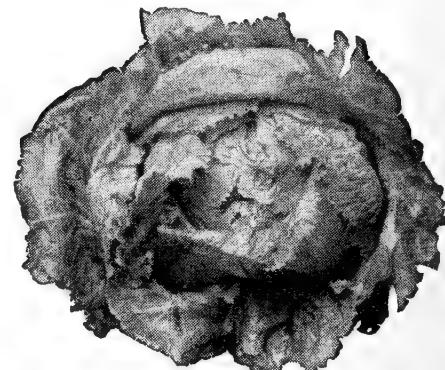
Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos—Self folded loaf-shaped head. White leaves with faint tinge of green. Very crisp. 84 days.

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green, loaf-shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Head

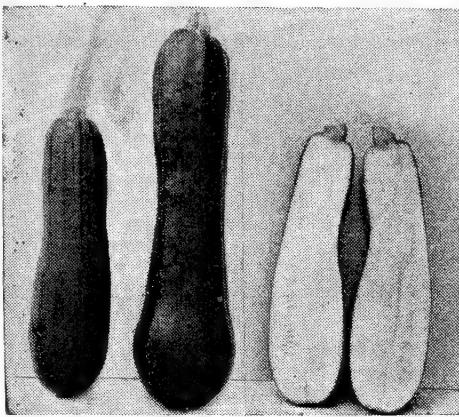
Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.



Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Continued Page 11

A vegetable garden of only 30 to 50 ft. will keep a family of 5 in fresh vegetables all through the season—with plenty left over for canning.



Nearly Seedless! Fordhook

ZUCCHINI SQUASH

Honorable Mention, All-America Selections. This streamlined Zucchini squash is extremely tender with creamy white flesh and practically no seeds. If used at 12-inch size the dark green skin need not be removed. If left to grow, fruit may attain a length of 2-ft. and a 3 1/2-in. diameter. Prolific. 60 days.

LETTUCE—Continued

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

Loose Leafed Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding. 40 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

MELONS

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Muskmelon and Canteloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best, No. 36—An improved strain. Early, uniform, oval, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon flesh. Sweet, spicy. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey net-

strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled (Long standing)—Popular curled-leaf for spring or fall planting. Pleasing mild flavor and very large. 35 days.

Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen—Quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors. 28 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf-growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 62 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

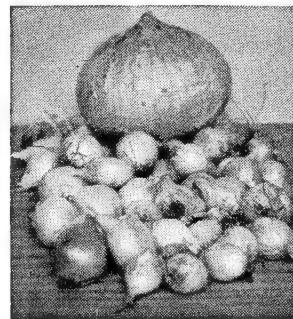
Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

Sweet Spanish—Pearl-white color, mild flavor. Solid and crisp. Largest of the white onions. 110 days.

Continued Page 14



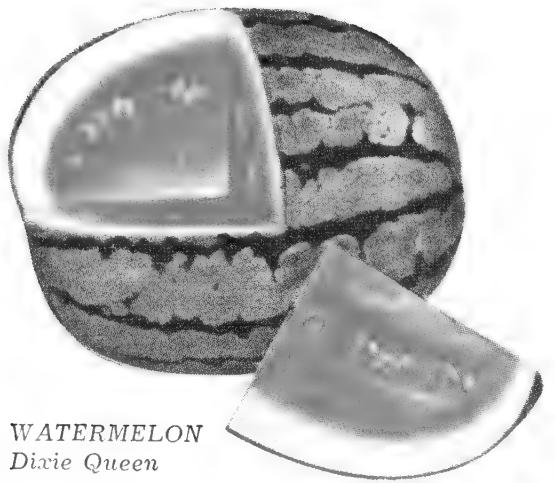
*This year—for hardy onions
and extra early green onions
set out vigorous, healthy*

ONION SETS

Plant onion sets to get those earliest spring mouth-watering "greenies" and a bumper crop of firm, juicy, sturdy onions for all season. Our sets are selected from pure-bred seed and are second to none in quality and appearance. (Onions grown from sets do not keep well—so start some from seed for storage needs.)

Red — White — Yellow

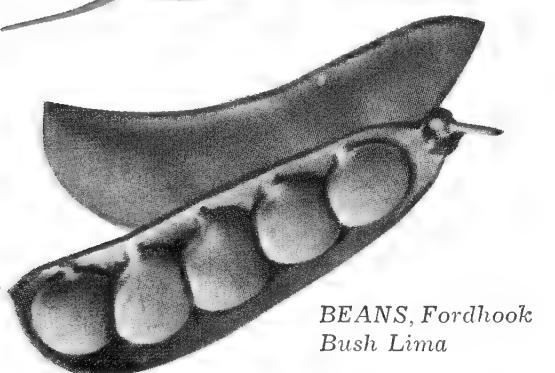
GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



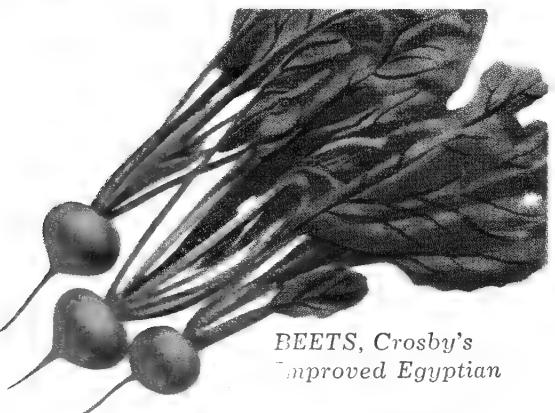
WATERMELON
Dixie Queen



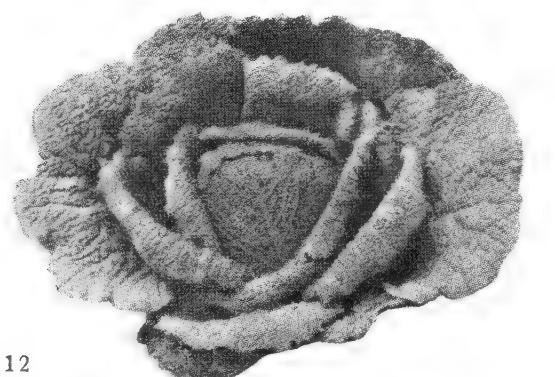
CARROT
Chantenay



BEANS, *Fordhook Bush Lima*



BEETS, *Crosby's Improved Egyptian*



CABBAGE, *Perfection Savoy*

PREPARING THE SOIL

Continued from Page 10

Trenching

The trenching method does not pay for a temporary garden, but should be practiced if you plan to work the same plot year after year.

In this method a trench is dug two full spades deep. Manure or compost is spread over the top of the entire garden and also at the bottom of each trench as dug. The second row of soil is thrown into the bottom of the trench and the layer just below it is thrown on top of it. In this way the entire garden is turned upside down and the ground is loose to a depth of nearly two feet.

Because considerable subsoil is mixed with the upper layer, an extra application of fertilizer to the garden after digging is good practice. From the second year on, the soil should get better and better, even though it is only turned over one spade deep each year.

PLANTING THE SEED

Place a stake at each end of the row and stretch a line tightly between them. *Don't try to make rows without a line or straight edge.*

Make the furrow for the seed with a hoe. *Fine seed* (onion, lettuce, cabbage, etc.) should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. *Medium seeds* (okra, spinach, cucumber) 1" deep. In heavy soils, beans, squash, onion sets and peas need not more than 1" but the soil must be moist. In lighter soils, 2" is deep enough.

The old theory that seed should be planted deep enough to come in contact with soil moisture still holds, but in dry weather the soil should be watered thoroughly before planting so the moisture will be right at the surface. If the row is then covered with a board until the seed germinates, it will not be necessary to bury the seed even though the weather is dry.

Good seed germinates freely, so it is a mistake to plant it too thickly. This is especially true if it is treated with **ROOTONE**, which speeds up germination and root growth.

One of the common errors in planting squash, melon, cucumber, etc., is to assume that a hill really is a hill. Actually, a hill is a hole since these vine crops are planted in depressions about 2" below the surrounding surface to catch water. Incidentally, all vine crops love humus or well-rotted manure. If they can be planted in depressions filled with soil from a compost heap, they will produce extravagantly.

How to plant fine seed

In planting fine seed, tear off one corner of the packet and, if **Rootone** is used, drop in a pinch and shake. The seed can be tapped out of the torn corner of the packet one at a time. Fine seed is often mixed with dry sand so that it will spread out

better, but this will only work if seed is not more than twice the size of the sand grains.

Large seeds should be poured out of the packet into a cup or bowl so that they can be dropped individually into the furrow. Beans and peas should be treated with a legume inoculation before planting, even if this was done last year. Improved legume cultures are constantly being propagated in the laboratories and give superior results to natural inoculation.

WHEN TO SOW

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas, Swiss chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilies, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.

TRANSPLANTING

Seedlings can be transplanted any time after the second pair of leaves has formed, provided the weather is suitable.

The effects of "hardening off" seedlings by exposing them to cool air is not very effective; even a fully hardened cabbage plant will lose its frost resistance if subjected to warm weather for four or five days. Therefore, even in the case of crops that are seeded very early, seedling plants should not be set outdoors until the weather is warm and settled.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS

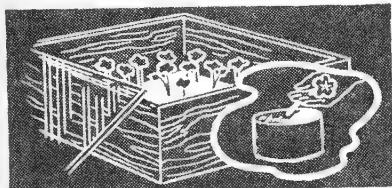


Continued from Page 12

Cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower can go out when sweet corn is planted, and tomatoes and peppers after apple blossom petals fall.

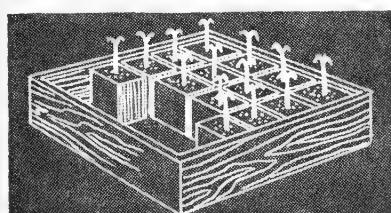
Wet the soil around seedlings thoroughly before planting out. Select a cloudy day so the direct sun won't wilt the plants. Dig with a ball of soil that contains as many fine hair roots as possible.

In working between rows when transplanting, lay a board over the soil so it won't pack. Roots grow better in loose soil.



Watering the seedlings with a solution of TRANSPLANTONE or dipping them in the powder when transplanting will restore the hormones lost when the root tips are cut in digging. This plant hormone prevents wilting and means quicker recovery from the shock of transplanting.

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.



Growing and transplanting in inexpensive paper bands saves plants and speeds growth

WATERING

Soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night.

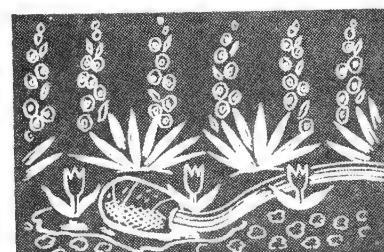
Frequent sprinklings on the surface soil are not only of little value but may be harmful.

Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water. **When you do water, soak, don't sprinkle.** Do a thorough job. The hose or sprinkler should be allowed to run on one spot until water stands on the surface in a pool.

After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check this with a spade to be sure.

Watering tomatoes calls for special care. Cracks and blossom "end rot" (the free or blossom end turning black) are both caused by fluctuating water supply. Never let tomatoes be dry one week and wet the next. Tomatoes must be kept either moist constantly or be grown in dry soil and not watered at all.

Never apply water with such force that the top soil is washed away.



Use a canvas hose which allows water to ooze out through the pores, or remove the nozzle of the regular hose and let the stream run out on a board. Or tie 2 or 3 thicknesses of burlap loosely over the end of the hose to get a gentle flow.

Overhead sprinklers waste some water, but do prevent washing.

Watering in the evening or early morning means that the moisture sinks in and is absorbed by the soil before the sun can evaporate it.

CULTIVATION AND WEEDING

Frequent, shallow cultivation or hoeing is best. It requires less effort and gives better results. Never let the weeds get a start. They rob the plants of food and moisture.

Cultivate after each rain or soaking, as soon as soil is dry enough, and as often between as necessary to keep weeds under control.

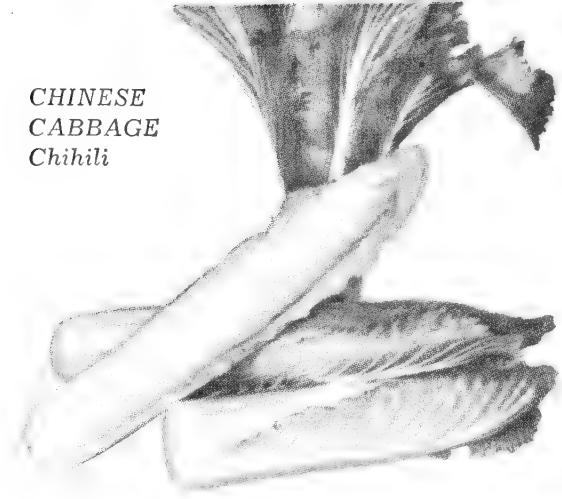
1. "Destroy them young" should be the first principle in controlling weeds. Weeds rob the soil of moisture and food. Worst of all, if allowed to grow, they shade the crops that require six hours of full sunshine to grow normally. Plan to spend half an hour a day hoeing weeds and the average garden can be kept up without difficulty.

2. Keep the soil from caking or cracking because when rain comes, it cannot penetrate the hard surface and may run off and be lost. A prong cultivator will leave the surface loose and ready to absorb rain.

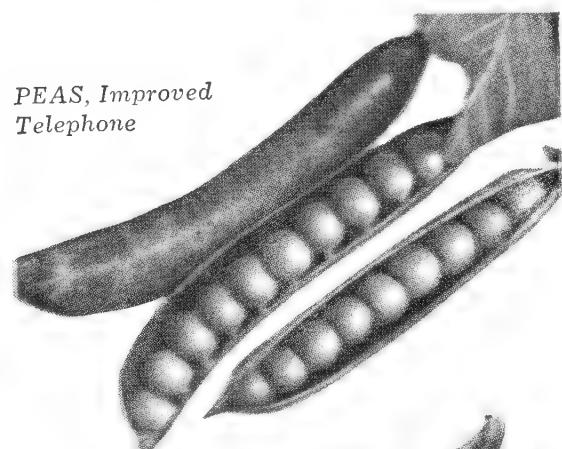
3. Air is vital to plant growth: stir the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough after a rain or after watering. This also saves moisture. Use the hoe and save the hose.

4. When cultivating stay as far away from the plants as you can to avoid packing the soil around the roots.

CHINESE
CABBAGE
Chihili



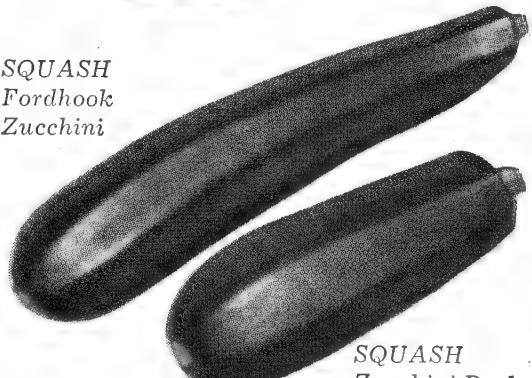
PEAS, Improved
Telephone



EGGPLANT
Black Beauty

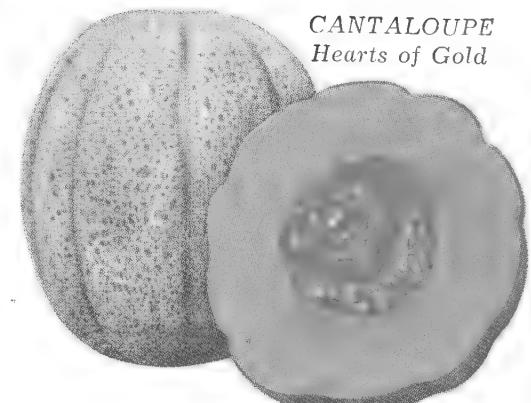


SQUASH
Fordhook
Zucchini



SQUASH
Zucchini Bush

CANTALOUE
Hearts of Gold



Later Varieties

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days.

Telephone—Dark podded, popular late variety. Pods 4½" to 5½", very large; vine about 40" tall. 75 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.



Plant and Can

Fill up your shelves with plenty of grand home-canned vegetables from your own garden!

Plan your garden to include plenty of vegetables for market and table needs—and a surplus to can! Home canned foods are infinitely superior in flavor, vitamin content and appearance. And how they do help to stretch the family food budget!

ONIONS—Continued

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

RED. **WHITE.** **YELLOW.**

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Hamburg or Parsnip Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring. 90 days.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. 60 days.

PARSNIP

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plant 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

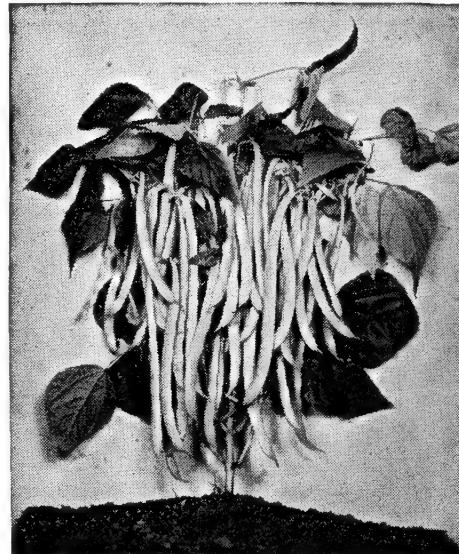
Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

For increased yield, inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

All Vegetable Seeds

10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.



Granada Bush Snap Beans



Fordhook Zucchini Squash

PEPPERS—Sweet

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

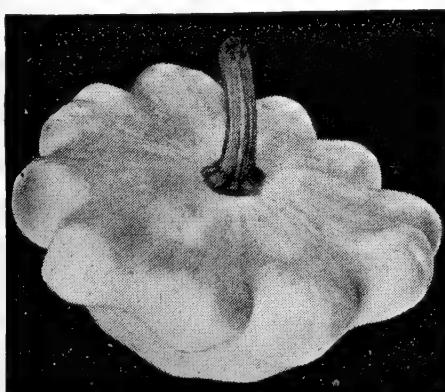
Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh. 115 days.

King of the Mammoths—Largest of the pumpkins weighing 60 lbs. and upward. Yellow skin mottled with orange. Deep orange flesh. 115 to 120 days.

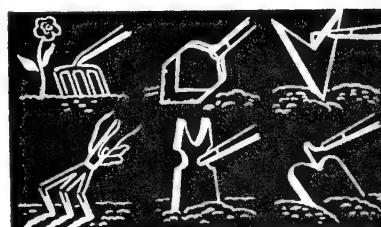
Kentucky Field—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.



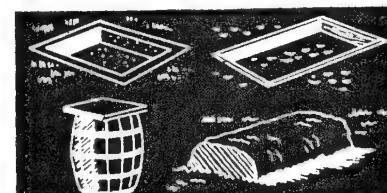
Early White Bush Squash

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



You can get along with just one cultivator and one hoe, but a sensible selection of varied models pays for itself over and over.

A small space in the corner of your garden is all you need. (For appearance's sake you may want to hide it with a screen of shrubs, or trellised vines.)



Dig a trench about a foot deep, 2 or 3 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet long. Then make a simple frame extending above ground level, as illustrated.

After you have a layer of material (grass cuttings, plant leaves, vegetable tops, straw, etc.) 6 inches or more deep, scatter over it a coating of chemicals to aid decomposition (sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, limestone) and water well. Forking over occasionally and wetting well during the season speeds decomposition. Place a 1-inch layer of earth at about 6-inch intervals to prevent bad odors. (Avoid using diseased plants or weeds which should be burned.)

MULCHING

A mulch of straw, leaves or lawn clippings will keep the surface moist and conserve water. It reduces soil temperatures and prevents root injury from heat. It will also keep tomatoes, pepper and eggplant clean and will prevent soil insects from attacking melons. However, if summer rains are light, the mulch can do harm, because the few drops that do fall cannot penetrate to the soil. In this case, pull away the mulch from around the plant stem and soak the roots thoroughly with the hose.

A mulch is particularly beneficial to potatoes because tuber formation stops in hot soils. As much as 12" of straw can be used over potato roots.

HARVESTING

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve. Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans, should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial grower. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Avoid harvesting beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as moisture spreads disease.

COMPOSTING

A good compost pile is the sign of a good gardener. At very little cost, in materials or labor, it furnishes the humus which every garden needs. Humus is decomposed vegetable or organic matter. In building a compost pile the idea is to accumulate such matter in a way that will encourage decomposition and increase its plant food value.

These vegetables STORE well

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand. **Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks**—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

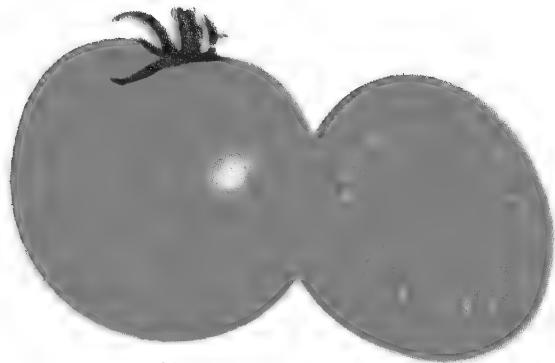
Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

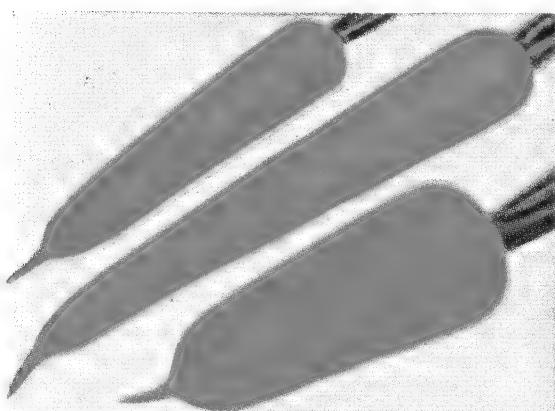
Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.



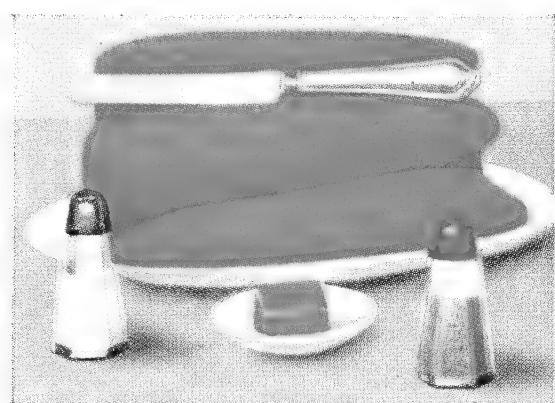
TOMATO, Rutgers



CARROTS, (top) Nantes, (center) Imperator.
(below) Red Cored Chantenay



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus



CORN, Golden Bantam

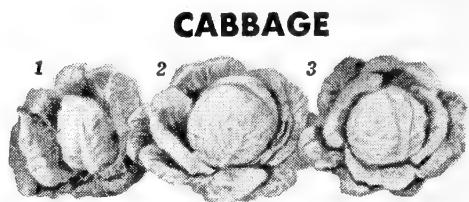


LETTUCE, Grand Rapids

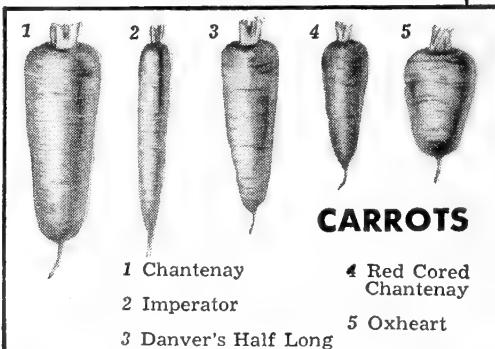
HOW BIG? WHAT SHAPE?

(A Guide to Sizes of Popular Vegetable Varieties)

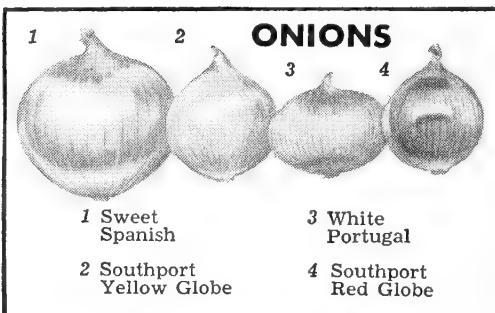
Because it is impossible to have all our vegetable illustrations give you an accurate idea of the size of each variety shown, we are showing you these exact "true-to-scale" comparisons of many of the popular vegetables. Streamlined or plump—short or tall—you can determine the vegetable types you want by this chart.



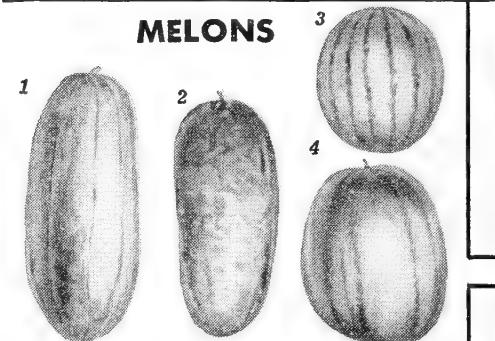
1 Early Jersey Wakefield 2 Golden Acre
3 Copenhagen Market



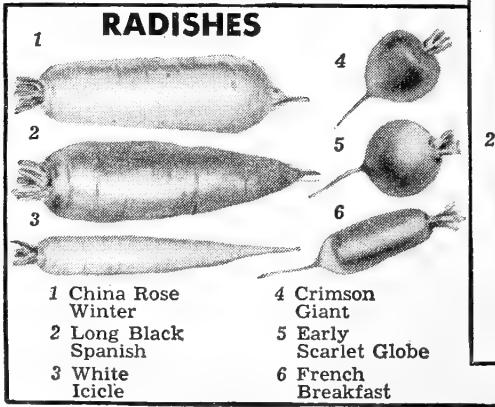
1 Chantenay 2 Imperator 3 Danver's Half Long
4 Red Cored Chantenay 5 Oxheart



1 Sweet Spanish 2 Southport Yellow Globe
3 White Portugal 4 Southport Red Globe

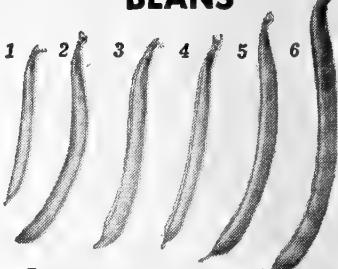


1 Kleckley's Sweet 2 Tom Watson
3 Dixie Queen 4 Stone Mountain



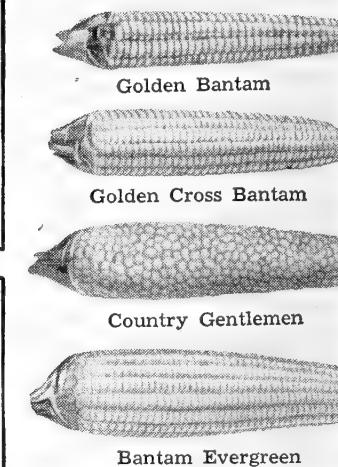
1 China Rose Winter 2 Long Black Spanish
3 White Icicle 4 Crimson Giant
5 Early Scarlet Globe
6 French Breakfast

BEANS



1 Improved Golden Wax 5 Bountiful
2 Giant Stringless 6 Kentucky Wonder
3 Pencil Pod Black Wax 7 Henderson's Bush Lima
4 Tendergreen 8 Fordhook Bush Lima

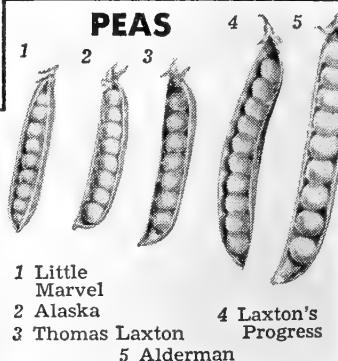
CORN



Country Gentlemen

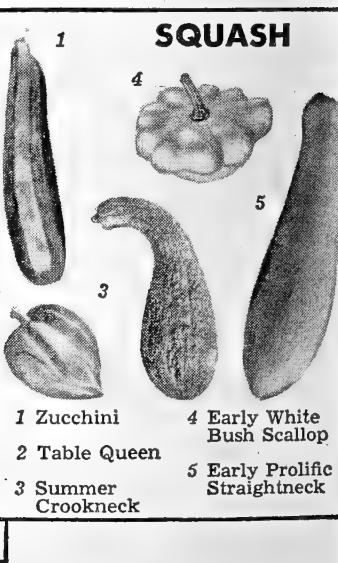
Bantam Evergreen

PEAS



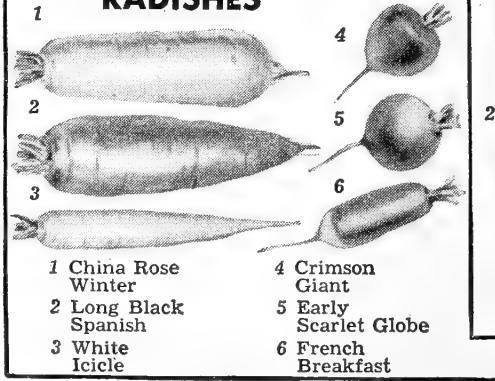
1 Little Marvel 2 Alaska
3 Thomas Laxton 4 Laxton's Progress
5 Alderman

SQUASH



1 Zucchini 4 Early White Bush Scallop
2 Table Queen 5 Early Prolific Straightneck
3 Summer Crookneck

RADISHES



1 China Rose Winter 2 Long Black Spanish
3 White Icicle 4 Crimson Giant
5 Early Scarlet Globe
6 French Breakfast

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1 1/4-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1 1/2-in. long by 1/2 to 3/4-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5 1/2-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

White Strasburg—Popular white summer variety. 4 to 5 in. long. Tapered and smooth. Thicker than White Icicle. 40 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.



Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Nobel Giant, Thick-Leaved—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very deep green leaves. 45 days.

SQUASH

Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

Summer Varieties

Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow

—A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 inches long and 4 in. thick. Dark green marked with yellow and light green. 60 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2-in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Zucchini Fordhook—Honorable mention. Long, slim and very dark green. Bush-like plants small enough for any home garden. Easy to grow. 60 days.

Zucchini Bush—About 6 in. long at edible stage. Flesh greenish-white and tender. 56 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Golden Table Queen—All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry, fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana or Spark's Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Golden Queen—Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Continued Page 19

There is no substitute for GARDEN FRESH VEGETABLES

Garden vegetables begin to undergo a profound change almost as soon as they're picked. In just a few short hours, inevitable natural processes alter their flavor, their texture, their vitamin content.

Anyone who has ever enjoyed good sweet corn fresh from the garden knows what a tremendous difference these changes make. The difference in health-giving qualities is equally great.

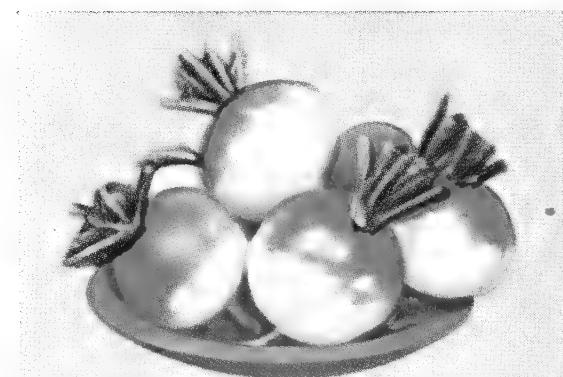
Yes, Nature offers rich rewards to the home gardener! So-called "fresh" vegetables from the market just can't compare with the true garden fresh kind.

Which kind will you have, this year?

Planting Guide FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS



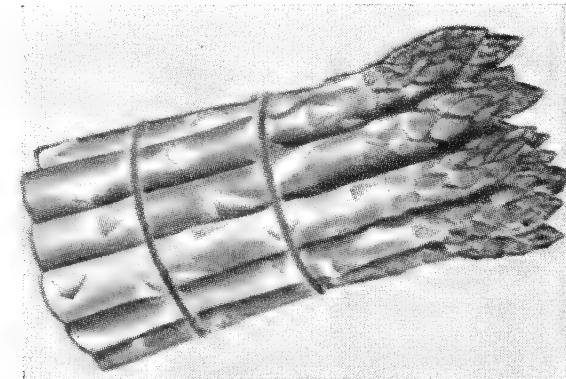
RADISH, Scarlet Globe



TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington



18 PUMPKIN, Connecticut Field

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Asparagus	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Beans, Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	35 to 50 head	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Chinese Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 qts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	75 to 100 fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dill	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 pkt.
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	$\frac{1}{4}$	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	$\frac{3}{4}$	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	$\frac{3}{4}$	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Peas	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	$\frac{3}{4}$	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	18 to 24	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 pkt.
Spinach	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	$\frac{1}{16}$ oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Turnip (greens)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	$\frac{3}{4}$	20 fruit	1 pkt.

TOMATOES—Continued

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Small Fruited

Red Cherry—Small round fruits, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. For salads and pickling.

Red Pear—Bright red, pear-shaped, distinctive flavor.

Red Plum—Resembling a plum in shape. Grown for preserves.

Yellow Pear—Differs from Red Pear only in color.

Yellow Plum—About 2 in. long. Shaped like a plum. Light yellow in color.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

TURNIP—FOLIAGE

Seven Top or Winter Greens—Very hardy. The young shoots are tender. Roots tough and unsuitable for food. Popular in the South. 45 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

10c PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

If you want to PLANT BY THE MOON

There is quite a lot of discussion about the effect of the moon on various crops. While we make no attempt to take one side or the other on this question, we are giving all the necessary information in condensed

form. Naturally, we can't vouch for the effectiveness of this method of planting. We are simply submitting the up-to-date charts, etc., for gardeners who observe the phases of the moon when planting.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and destroying weeds. Plant onions.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops, particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The table at the right shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye.

2nd QUARTER MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruit-

1946—Moon Signs and Changes—1946

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
2 ♂ 6:09a.	1 ♀ 3:12a.	2 ♂ 2:47p.	2 ♂ 8:28a.
4 ♀ 3:37p.	3 ♀ 3:57a.	4 ♂ 9:24p.	4 ♀ 8:25p.
6 ♀ 10:45p.	5 ♀ 4:28a.	7 ♂ 7:45a.	7 ♀ 5:04a.
9 ♀ 3:53a.	7 ♂ 6:24a.	9 ♂ 8:20p.	9 ♀ 10:01a.
11 ♀ 7:23a.	9 ♂ 10:41a.	12 ♂ 9:04a.	11 ♀ 12:19a.
13 ♀ 9:42a.	11 ♂ 5:21p.	14 ♂ 8:16p.	13 ♀ 1:37p.
15 ♂ 11:32a.	14 ♂ 2:15a.	17 ♀ 5:12a.	15 ♂ 3:25p.
17 ♂ 2:06p.	16 ♂ 12:50p.	19 ♀ 11:57a.	17 ♂ 6:35p.
19 ♂ 6:40p.	18 ♂ 1:29a.	21 ♀ 4:35p.	19 ♂ 11:38p.
22 ♂ 2:35a.	21 ♂ 2:27p.	23 ♂ 7:18p.	22 ♂ 6:35a.
24 ♂ 1:41p.	23 ♂ 1:53a.	25 ♂ 8:44p.	24 ♂ 3:41p.
27 ♂ 2:26a.	26 ♂ 9:49a.	27 ♂ 9:57p.	27 ♂ 3:05a.
29 ♂ 2:16p.	28 ♂ 1:42p.	29 ♂ 12:36a.	29 ♂ 4:00p.
31 ♂ 11:20p.	30 ♂ 2:30p.		
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 1 10:36p.	● 1 3:20a.	● 1 3:51a.	● 1 3:51a.
● 3 6:27a.	● 8 2:06p.	● 10 2:38p.	● 12 7:31a.
● 10 2:25p.	● 16 4:41a.	● 17 5:56a.	● 24 5:32p.
● 17 8:50a.	● 24 9:13a.		
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
2 ♀ 2:04p.	2 ♂ 6:09a.	1 ♂ 4:33a.	1 ♂ 4:33a.
4 ♂ 2:25p.	3 ♂ 3:24p.	3 ♂ 2:29p.	3 ♂ 9:05p.
5 ♀ 9:37a.	6 ♂ 3:37a.	5 ♂ 5:37a.	5 ♂ 11:18p.
7 ♂ 12:47p.	8 ♂ 4:23p.	7 ♂ 10:46p.	7 ♂ 11:07p.
9 ♀ 3:46p.	11 ♂ 3:20a.	9 ♂ 11:39a.	9 ♂ 12:57a.
11 ♂ 6:58p.	13 ♂ 5:37p.	13 ♂ 5:37p.	13 ♂ 5:09a.
13 ♂ 10:51p.	15 ♂ 5:37p.	15 ♂ 5:37p.	15 ♂ 12:15p.
16 ♂ 4:06p.	18 ♂ 9:58p.	18 ♂ 9:58p.	18 ♂ 9:59p.
18 ♂ 11:39a.	21 ♂ 1:21a.	21 ♂ 1:21a.	21 ♂ 4:06a.
20 ♂ 10:06p.	23 ♂ 6:39a.	23 ♂ 6:39a.	23 ♂ 9:45a.
23 ♂ 10:41a.	25 ♂ 11:01p.	25 ♂ 9:57a.	25 ♂ 10:39p.
25 ♂ 10:59p.	27 ♂ 1:01a.	27 ♂ 1:01a.	27 ♂ 3:17p.
28 ♂ 8:30a.	29 ♂ 12:54a.	29 ♂ 11:52p.	29 ♂ 11:25a.
31 ♂ 12:31a.	30 ♂ 11:50a.	30 ♂ 10:26p.	30 ♂ 10:26p.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 1 10:43p.	● 1 7:15a.	● 4 2:57p.	● 1 10:37p.
● 8 10:27p.	● 7 11:16p.	● 12 4:25p.	● 8 1:08a.
● 15 10:30p.	● 15 8:52p.	● 19 7:17p.	● 15 4:36p.
● 23 8:37p.	● 23 9:59p.	● 26 3:09p.	● 23 11:25a.
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ♀ 2:23p.	2 ♂ 1:44a.	2 ♂ 11:19a.	3 ♀ 6:00a.
4 ♀ 5:23p.	5 ♂ 6:02a.	4 ♂ 12:22a.	5 ♂ 9:44a.
6 ♂ 7:08p.	7 ♂ 1:59p.	7 ♂ 11:38a.	7 ♂ 10:27a.
8 ♀ 9:13p.	9 ♂ 1:06a.	9 ♂ 7:44p.	9 ♂ 9:45a.
10 ♂ 12:31a.	12 ♂ 1:50p.	11 ♂ 12:47a.	11 ♂ 9:50a.
13 ♂ 5:16a.	15 ♂ 2:38a.	13 ♂ 12:13p.	13 ♂ 12:13p.
15 ♂ 11:35a.	17 ♂ 2:14p.	16 ♂ 6:46a.	15 ♂ 6:08p.
17 ♂ 7:42p.	19 ♂ 11:40p.	18 ♂ 9:43a.	18 ♂ 3:46a.
20 ♂ 6:07a.	22 ♂ 6:15a.	20 ♂ 1:14p.	20 ♂ 3:49a.
22 ♂ 6:31p.	24 ♂ 9:52a.	22 ♂ 5:37p.	22 ♂ 4:51a.
25 ♂ 7:15a.	26 ♂ 11:06a.	24 ♂ 11:42p.	25 ♂ 5:30p.
27 ♂ 5:51p.	28 ♂ 11:10a.	27 ♂ 8:15a.	28 ♂ 4:41a.
29 ♂ 12:22a.	30 ♂ 11:50a.	29 ♂ 7:33p.	30 ♂ 1:29p.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 3 12:00a.	● 6 10:10a.	● 3 8:49a.	● 1 3:43p.
● 10 6:06a.	● 14 12:41p.	● 11 3:56a.	● 8 11:51a.
● 17 1:15p.	● 22 7:07a.	● 17 12:26a.	● 15 5:04a.
● 25 4:37p.	● 28 10:06p.	● 25 2:48a.	● 23 7:07a.

ful signs Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in the barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius. If you must plant in 4th quarter, be sure to use the dates given in "Best Planting Dates."

DO YOU KNOW...?

—what vegetables yield most in small space and in time required to grow them?

Tomatoes	Mustard
Pole beans	Lettuce
Broccoli	Turnips
Onions (from sets)	Rutabagas
Beans, dwarf	Cabbage
Beets	Chinese cabbage
Carrots	Radishes
Chard	Spinach
Spinach, New Zealand	Cress



—what vegetables require least space to grow?

Tomatoes	Lettuce, leaf
Pole beans	Chard
Beets	Chinese cabbage
Carrots	Beans, dwarf
Turnips	Mustard
Rutabagas	Radishes
Onions	Cress
Leeks	Tampala



—what vegetables need considerable space for successful growth. (Those marked * should be provided with 3 ft. or more of space between rows.)

Broccoli	Parsnips
Cabbage	*Potatoes
Cauliflower	*Sweet potatoes
Spinach, New Zealand	Peas
*Corn	*Cucumbers
Eggplants	*Melons
Peppers	*Squash



—is it possible to grow vegetables in flower beds when space planting is limited? Yes, very effectively. You can scatter half-a-dozen tomato plants along the back of your flower beds. But tie them to stakes so they won't sprawl. Radishes and lettuce may be planted in the border toward the front. Asparagus planted so that the summer growth serves as a background is both attractive and practical. Rows of carrots and beets take little space and may be planted between rows of flowering plants. Between your rows of later flowering plants, grow pole or snap beans. Onions, too, can be grown from sets in available spots in your flower garden.



—which short season vegetables can be followed by other crops?

Beans, bush	Kohlrabi
Beets	Lettuce
Early cabbage	Mustard
Carrots	Onions
Peas	(from sets)
Radishes	Spinach
	Turnips



Now that the sun is out . . .

... now that the heavy, black clouds of war have cleared . . . it's only natural we all just want to sit back, and warm ourselves in the bright sunshine of victory.

But . . . our job isn't finished! The gunfire has ceased, but we still have another fight to win. WE MUST KEEP PLANTING TO WIN THE FIGHT FOR FOOD!

Our country, and all the countries of the world need FOOD today in quantities we never dreamed of. And there simply won't be enough to go around if we don't keep growing it!

Do YOUR part to win the fight for food! This year, plant more than ever before! Plan your garden to have plenty of fresh vegetables all summer and enough to stock your pantry shelves with home-canned food all winter.

PLANT TO WIN
THE FIGHT
FOR FOOD!



—which vegetable seeds can be started indoors in the spring? You can give your vegetable garden a head start by sowing tomatoes, pepper, early lettuce, eggplants, celery, celeriac, early varieties of cabbage, early cauliflower, early broccoli in a hotbed or cold frame. If you want some extra-early beets, they transplant readily, and can also be sown indoors.



—when is the best time to seed vegetables in a flat before transplanting in the spring? Generally about 2 months before you would sow them in your outdoor garden. However, allow about 3 weeks more for large potted plants of peppers, tomatoes or eggplant.



—is it necessary to thin out vegetable seedlings in flats, pans or seedbed before they are transplanted? Not if they have been sown thinly enough at the start. However, if the little plants are crowded, thinning is advisable—just as soon as they form their first true leaves.



—how many times should vegetable seedlings grown under glass be transplanted before being set in the outdoor garden? Twice, to be really safe. First, transplant into a second flat, being sure the young seedlings are far enough apart to prevent crowding. Give them 3 to 4 inches apart each way. Second, transplant the seedlings into a small pot or plant band so they form a good root ball before setting out in the open garden.

1946 -

Bulk Price List



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ALL PRICES QUOTED HEREIN SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND MARKET CHANGES
Prices quoted herein are PREPAID on all small seeds, but NOT on PEAS, BEANS or CORN

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$6.75

BEANS (5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate)**DWARF GREEN POD**

	Pkt.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Valentine	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$2.80	\$6.50
Bountiful . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Burpee's Stringless . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Full Measure . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Giant Stringless . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Keystonian (All-America winner) . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.45	3.50	7.50
Longgreen (New All-America winner) . . . . .	.15	—	.30	.55	4.25	—
Plentiful . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Red Valentine Stringless . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Tendergreen . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Tennessee Green Pod . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50

DWARF WAX or YELLOW POD

Golden Wax, Top Notch . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Pencil Pod Wax . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.20	7.50
Round Pod Kidney Wax . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.45	4.00	8.75
Sure Crop Wax . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75

SHELL BEANS

Bansei Edible Soy . . . . .	.10	—	.20	.35	2.70	6.00
Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry) . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Great Northern . . . . .	.10	—	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Kidney, Red . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Kidney, White . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Marrowfat, Large White . . . . .	.10	—	.20	.35	2.50	5.50
Navy, White . . . . .	.10	—	.15	.30	2.40	5.25

POLE or CLIMBING BEANS

Creaseback, Striped . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Creaseback, White . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Cutshort, Red Speckled . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Decatur . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.45	4.00	9.00
Golden Cluster, Wax . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Kentucky Wonder . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
Kentucky Wonder Wax . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Kentucky Wonder, White Seeded . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
King Horticultural . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Lazy Wife . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50
McCaslan Pole . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Missouri Wonder . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50

LIMA or BUTTER

Baby Fordhook Bush . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Burpee's Improved Bush . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Cangreen Bush (New Baby Lima) . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Fordhook Bush . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Fordhook 242 (New All-America winner) . . . . .	.15	—	.25	.45	3.60	7.75
Giant Podded Pole . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
King of the Garden Pole . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Pole Sieva (Baby) . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.80	6.50

BEETS—SWISS CHARD

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Crosbys Egyptian	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.65	\$1.90	\$8.50
Detroit Dark Red . . . . .	.10	.25	.65	1.90	8.50
Early Blood Turnip . . . . .	.10	.25	.65	1.90	8.50
Early Wonder . . . . .	.10	.25	.65	1.90	8.50
Mammoth Long Red (Stock Beets) . . . . .	.10	.20	.50	1.50	6.00
Swiss Chard, Broad Rib Green . . . . .	.10	.20	.55	1.50	6.00
Swiss Chard, Rhubarb (New) . . . . .	.15	.30	.95	2.90	—

BROCCOLI

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Calabrese Green Sprouting	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.55	\$1.55	\$5.25

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
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CABBAGE (Regular)

All Seasons	.10	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Charleston Wakefield	.10	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Copenhagen Market (Select Strain)	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.00
Danish Round Head	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Early Flat Dutch	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Golden Acre	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Green Acre (New)	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	—
Premium Late Flat Dutch	.10	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Red Rock	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	—
Savoy Drumhead	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25

CABBAGE (Yellows-resistant)

Marion Market	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50
Wisconsin All Seasons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.50

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (Tall)	.10	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Wong Bok (Short)	.10	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00

CANTALOUE (Muskmelon)

Banana	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Benders Surprise	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Delicious	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Hackensack	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Hale's Best No. 36	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Hearts of Gold (Morrill's)	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Ohio Sugar (Green flesh)	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Pride of Wisconsin	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Queen of Colorado	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Rocky Ford	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Sugar Rock (Honeyrock)	.05	.10	.15	.25	.85	2.50
Tip Top	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25

CARROT

Chantenay, Red Cored	.10	—	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Danvers Half-long Special	.10	—	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Imperator	.10	—	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Nantes Coreless	.10	—	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Oxheart	.10	—	.15	.25	.75	2.25

CAULIFLOWER

Snowdrift	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00	9.00	30.00
Super Snowball	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00	9.00	30.00

CELERY

Giant Pascal	.10	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Golden Self Blanching	.10	.30	.55	1.00	3.00	—
Golden Plume	.10	.30	.55	1.00	3.00	—
Celeriac, Turnip-rooted Celery	.10	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive)	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.95	—
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COLLARDS

True Georgia	.05	—	—	.15	.40	1.15
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CORN, SWEET (5 lbs. of a kind at 10 lb. rate)

NOT PREPAID

OPEN-POLLINATED	Days to Maturity	Days to Maturity					
		Pkt.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Mexican	87	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$3.30	\$7.75
Country Gentleman	97	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Evergreen, Bantam or Golden	95	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Evergreen, Early	90	.10	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Evergreen, Stowell's	96	.10	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Golden Bantam, Improved	85	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Golden Colonel (Zigzag)	98	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.30	7.75
Howling Mob	83	.10	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Whipple's Early White	79	.10	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25

HYBRIDS

Alphagold Bantam (Earliest of all)	59	.10	.20	.35	.65	6.00	—
Carmelcross	78	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Country Gentleman Hybrid (White)	96	.10	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Evergreen Hybrid 3x33 (White)	93	.10	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Golden Cross Bantam	86	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Ioana	90	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Marcross 13x6	72	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Spancross	73	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50
Tendergold	80	.10	.20	.30	.55	4.50	10.50

POPCORN

White Hulless	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Yellow Giant (Dynamite)	.10	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00

CRESS

Upland	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.35	\$4.25	—

CUCUMBER

CUCUMBER	Days to Maturity	Days to Maturity					
		Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
A and C	68	.10	.15	.30	.90	2.75	12.50
Boston Pickling	58	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Burpee's Hybrid (New) packet of 30 seeds	.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Early Cluster	56	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Early Fortune	63	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Japanese Climbing	68	.10	.15	.30	.90	2.75	—
Longfellow	70	.10	.15	.30	.85	2.50	11.25
Long Green, Improved	67	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
National Pickling	56	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Stays Green	60	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Straight-8 (Gold Medal winner)	66	.10	.15	.30	.85	2.50	11.25
West India Gherkin	60	.10	.15	.30	.85	2.50	—
White Spine Improved	62	.05	.10	.15	.50	1.50	7.00
White Wonder	63	.10	.15	.30	.90	2.75	—

DILL

Long Island Mammoth	.10	—	.20	.60	1.75	—
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EGG PLANT

EGG PLANT	Pkt.	Days to Maturity					
		1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	
Black Beauty	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.25	—	
New Hampshire Hybrid	.10	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—	

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Green Curled	.05	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch	.10	—	.15	.25	.80	2.50
Dwarf Siberian	.10	—	.15	.25	.65	1.85

KOHL-RABI

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Purple Vienna	.10	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.25
White Vienna	.10	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.25
LEEK						
American Flag	.10	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—

LETTUCE**LOOSE LEAF TYPES**

	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Chicken (For Poultry and Rabbits)	\$0.10	—	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$1.00	\$1.85
Grand Rapids Selected	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00
Oakleaf (Stays Tender)	.10	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Prizehead (Tinged Red)	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00
Simpson, Black Seeded	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.10	2.00
Celtuce (New)	.15	.45	.75	2.25	4.00	7.00

HEADING TYPES

Bibb (New)	.10	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Big Boston	.10	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Iceberg	.10	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Imperial No. 847	.10	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Great Lakes (New All-America)	.15	.30	.55	1.75	3.25	6.00
New York No. 12	.10	.20	.35	.90	1.50	2.75
Romaine, White Cos	.10	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf	.05	.10	.15	.45	.85	1.50
Fordhook Fancy	.05	.10	.15	.45	.85	1.50
Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)	.05	.10	.15	.45	.85	1.50
OKRA Dwarf Green Long Pod	.05	.10	.15	.40	.65	1.15

ONIONS

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Ebenezer or Victory	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.75	\$5.50
Evergreen White Bunching	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00	7.00
Prizetaker	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00	7.00
Silverskin or Portugal	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Southport Red Globe	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Southport White Globe	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Southport Yellow Globe	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.75	5.50
Yellow Globe Danvers	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.85	6.00
Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00	7.00

PARSLEY

Hamburg Rooted	.05	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.75
Moss Curled	.05	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.75

PARSNIPS Hollow Crown

Hollow Crown	.05	.10	.15	.25	.65	2.00
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PEAS (5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate, 50 lbs. at the 100 lb. rate)

	Days to Maturity	Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Alaska Wilt Resistant, 28"	58	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$2.20	\$5.00	\$18.00
Black Eyed Peas		.10	.20	.35	2.20	—	—
Dwarf Telephone, 24"	75	.10	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Gradus, 30"	62	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00
Laxtonian (Blue Bantam) 18"	62	.10	.20	.35	2.30	2.52	19.00
Laxton's Progress, 18"	60	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00

NOT PREPAID

PEAS—Con't

	Days to Maturity	Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Little Marvel, 18"	62	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00
Nott's Excelsior (American Wonder) 16"	61	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00
Premium Gem, 22"	64	.10	.20	.35	2.30	5.25	19.00
Sugar, Dwarf (Edible Pod) 28"	65	.10	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	22.00
Telephone Imp. (Alderman) 52"	75	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00
Thomas Laxton, 30"	62	.10	.20	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00
Wyoming Wonder, 26"	75	.10	.20	.35	2.50	5.75	21.00

PEPPERS

SWEET VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Bullnose or Bell (Mildly pungent)	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$2.00
California Wonder	.10	.30	.50	.95	2.75
Chinese Giant	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Golden Queen	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Oshkosh	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Pimento, Large	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Ruby King	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Sunnybrook Pimento	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Worldbeater	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

HOT VARIETIES

Cayenne Long Narrow	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Hungarian Wax (Slim)	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Red Hot Chili	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

PUMPKIN and SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Cocozella Vegetable Marrow	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$0.95	\$1.75
Scallop, Ea. Wh. Bush	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Scallop, Ea. Yel. Bush	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Straightneck, Connecticut	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Yankee Hybrid (New)	.15	.35	.60	2.00	3.75	7.00
Zucchini, Black	.05	.10	.20	.55	.95	1.75

WINTER VARIETIES

Banana	.05	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Connecticut Field (Big Tom)	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Cushaw, Green Striped	.05	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65
Delicious Golden	.05	.15	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Blue	.05	.15	.25	.70	1.25	2.25
Hubbard, Golden	.05	.15	.25	.70	1.25	2.25
Hubbard, Green	.05	.15	.25	.70	1.25	2.25
King of the Mammoths	.05	.10	.20	.70	1.25	2.25
Large Cheese (Ky. Field)	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Small Sugar or Pie	.05	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Table Queen (Acorn)	.05	.10	.20	.55	1.00	1.85
Winter Luxury	.05	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65

RADISH

Cincinnati Market	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.35
Crimson Giant	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
French Breakfast	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Icicle, White	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Scarlet Globe, Special	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Sparkler, White Tipped	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
White Strasburg	.05	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35

RADISH—Con't

WINTER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Black Spanish, Long	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Black Spanish, Round	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
China Rose	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
White Celestial (Chinese)	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85

SALSIFY

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.50	\$4.50

SPINACH

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Bloomsdale Long Standing	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$12.00
King of Denmark	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
New Zealand (Summer Spinach)	.10	.25	.75	2.25	10.00	—
Nobel Giant Leaved	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Old Dominion	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Virginia Blight Resistant	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00

TAMPALA

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
The popular new "greens". Try it!!	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$7.00	—

TOMATO

Baltimore, Indiana Certified	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.90	\$6.00
Beefsteak	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Bonny Best	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Break O' Day Certified	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Dwarf Stone	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50	7.50
Earliana, Special Certified	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Firesteel (New)	.10	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Fordhook Hybrid (New) packet of 30 seeds	.25	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Ponderosa	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Golden Queen	.10	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Jubilee (New Orange color)	.10	.35	.65	1.15	3.50	—
Marglobe, Certified	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.90	6.00
Oxheart	.10	.40	.70	1.25	3.75	—
Ponderosa	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Pritchard, Certified	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Rutgers, Certified	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Small Fruited Preserving Varieties	.10	.25	.45	.80	—	—
Stokesdale, Certified	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Stone, Improved New	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Valiant	.10	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50

TURNIP

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Early Snowball (White)	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$1.25	\$5.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf	.05	.10	.25	.45	.75	3.50
Purple Top White Globe	.05	.10	.25	.45	.75	3.50
Seven Top (For Greens)	.05	.15	.35	.55	1.00	4.75
Shogoin	.05	.15	.35	.55	1.00	4.75

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25	5.75
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WATERMELON

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Cole's Early	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.35	\$6.25
Dixie Queen (New)	.05	.20	.65	1.15	2.00	9.50
Kleckly Sweet	.05	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25
Tom Watson	.05	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25

FARM SEED PRICE LIST

SPRING

1946

All quotations subject to stocks unsold and market changes.
All prices are in conformity with OPA order No. M.P.R. 471. F. O. B. Dayton



CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY

FANCY QUALITY STOCKS

	Per Pound	Up to 5-Lb. Lots	Per Bu.
Timothy	\$.15	\$ 4.75	
Clover, Medium Red	.60	27.60	
Clover, Mammoth Red	.60	27.60	
Clover, Alsike	.60	26.00	
Clover, White Sweet	.30	11.75	
Clover, Yellow Sweet	.30	11.75	
Alfalfa, Kansas	.60	29.85	
Ladino Clover	2.60		
10 Lb. or more, per Lb.		\$2.50	

All Grain Bags are Extra

FIELD GRASSES

	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Atlas Sorgo	\$0.60	\$ 2.50	\$ 9.00
Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis)	1.50	6.75	24.00
Kaffir Corn	.65	2.50	8.50
Kentucky Blue (Field grade)	2.90	13.50	51.00
Lespedeza, Korean (Hulled)	.95	4.25	15.50
Millet, Tennessee Cultivated	.80	3.50	12.00
Orchard Grass	2.40	11.00	40.00
Red Top Grass (Field grade)	1.30	5.75	21.00
Reed Canary Grass	3.75	16.50	62.00
Rye Grass, Domestic	.95	4.00	14.00
Sudan Grass	.80	3.50	12.00
Vetch, Spring	.95	4.25	14.50

SEED CORN

OHIO CERTIFIED HYBRIDS—

All OHIO Grown
Germination 90% or Better
Listed in order of maturity

	Per Bu.
Iowa 939	Large Flats \$8.00
Ohio W.36	Medium Flats 8.00
Ohio C-38	Small Flats 7.00
U. S. 13	Thick Flats 6.00
	Rounds 5.50

Others available—Ask for Your Variety.

OPEN-POLLINATED CORN

	Per Bu.
Woodburn Yellow Dent	\$4.75
Yellow Clverage	4.75
Reid's Yellow Dent	4.75
Hickory King	6.75
Johnson County White	4.75
SEED OATS	1.25
CANADA FIELD PEAS	6.50
SOY BEANS (Ask for Prices)	

SEED POTATOES

Early Ohio	ASK FOR PRICES
Bliss Triumph	.....
Irish Cobbler	.....
Katahdin	.....
Russet Rural (Petoskey)	.....
Rural New Yorker	.....

All of our Seed Potatoes are grown especially for seed, where potatoes grow best—in the North.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	Lb.	10 Lb. Lots
Broom Corn, Standard		
Evergreen	\$.35 \$.30
Rape, Dwarf Essex3027
Sorghum, Cane2520

Remember, all Clovers, Alfalfa, Soy Beans and other legumes should be inoculated. FOR NITRAGIN INOCULATION SEE CATALOG PAGE 35. You can't afford not to use it!

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET

Telephone ADams 6205

DAYTON, OHIO

DO YOU KNOW . . . ?

—can plants be watered safely during the heat of the day? Yes, if water is fed slowly and deeply into the soil from the end of a hose with the nozzle removed. Light sprinkling of the soil and leaves in high sunlight does no good, and may destroy your small seedling. While growing crops are often watered in full sunshine by overhead irrigation, early morning or evening is better, as less water is lost by evaporation.

★ ★ ★

—what is the difference between string beans, stringless beans, and snap beans? All the old varieties of beans had stringy, fibrous growths running the whole length of the pods. These strong, tough strings were a tedious job to remove, so plant breeders got busy many years ago, and began producing varieties of beans in which these "strings" were eliminated. The improved varieties were then called "stringless" beans, easy to break or "snap" into pieces—which accounts for this type of bean being called snap beans.

★ ★ ★

—what fertilizer should be used for beets? Beets must have very fertile soil for successful growth. Be sure the soil is in good tilth, and not deficient in potash. Never use fresh manure to fertilize beets. Apply a complete fertilizer at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet of row.

★ ★ ★

—how should corn be planted? It can be planted in rows or hills. When planting in rows, make them 30 inches apart, with 3 or 4 kernels to the foot, 1 to 2 inches deep. Plant 3 or 4 rows at once to insure cross-pollination. If you plant your corn in hills, make them 3 feet apart each way, with 5 or 6 seeds to the hill—always planting 2 or more rows of hills for cross-pollination.

★ ★ ★

—what is hybrid sweet corn? It is the first-generation progeny resulting from crossing two inbred lines of sweet corn. To develop the hybrid, a breeder first spends several years purifying and fixing the character of his inbred lines. He then crosses two of these lines, always working toward a combination of several desirable characters and vigorous growth.

★ ★ ★

—how soon should lettuce be thinned? How far apart? Thin leaf lettuce which has been grown in the open a couple of times while still very small. The final plants should stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Small varieties of head lettuce need only about 6 inches between

INSECT IDENTIFICATION CHART

To find the right treatment for insect enemies, identify them in the "Rogues' Gallery"

below. Then refer to our free Spray Guide Chart for proper treatment in each case.



Cutworms



White Grub



Chicken Louse



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Mildew



Coddling Moth



Potato Blight



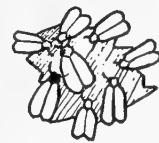
Rose Aphid



Tomato Worm



Potato Bug



White Flies



Sow Bug



Rose Leaf Spot



Rose Midge



Asparagus Beetle



Japanese Beetle



Lace Wing



Potato Flea Beetle



Thrip



Rose Chafer



Mealy Bugs



Orthezia



Slugs



Caterpillar



Leaf Hopper



San Jose Scale



Red Spider



Oyster Shell Scale



Aphis



Tarnish Bug

plants, but the larger types should have 10 to 12 inches separating final plants.

★ ★ ★

—how can I be sure to get good head lettuce? First of all, grow your lettuce in fertile, well-drained, but not dry soil. Start seedlings indoors, gradually expose to the outdoors to harden the small plants. Pick a cloudy day for transplanting, and be sure to protect the young plants from sunlight until they are well established in the garden.

—which is the right way to raise onions? If you want onions for winter storage, grow them from seed or plants. For summer use, start them from sets. Properly prepared soil is important in successful onions, whether planted from seed or sets. Your soil should be fertile, well limed, and abundantly supplied with nitrogen. 5 pounds of a complete fertilizer should be worked into each 100 square feet of ground. When the tops begin to break over and die, it is time to harvest your onion crop.

BULBS and TUBERS for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming “button” dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Beacon—Brilliant, clear, dark rose, with a pronounced blotch. Florets slightly waved and ruffled. One of the best.

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bit o' Heaven—Medium-sized florets of orange with a yellow throat. Tall and straight with 9 to 12 flowers.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms.

Golden Dream—Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender. Very large flower of heavy substance.

Mother Machree—Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Maid of Orleans—Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Picardy—Rich apricot-pink. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Rosa van Lima—Pure self-colored light pink with many flowers open at one time. Strong, straight stem.

Shirley Temple—Newly developed prize winner. Enormous creamy white flower with deeper cream blotch on lower petals. Tall and lovely.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga—Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

The Garden Store 1946 Bulb Prices

BEGONIAS

Tuberous-Rooted Doubles

We offer red, rose, yellow and white. All Varieties

EACH 29c DOZEN \$3.25

CALADIUM—(Fancy Leaved)

EACH 29c DOZEN \$3.25

ELEPHANT EAR

(Caladium)

EACH 29c DOZEN \$3.25

CALLA LILY

Yellow

EACH 33c DOZEN \$3.50

CANNAS

All Varieties

EACH 15c DOZEN \$1.50

DAHLIAS

Unable to Supply this season.

FAIRY LILY—(Zephyranthus)

PACKAGE OF THREE—EACH 29c

GLADIOLI

Bagdad, Beacon, Betty Nuthall, Bit O'Heaven, Debonair, Golden Dream, Maid of Orleans, Pelegrina, Rosa van Lima and Vagabond Prince.

EACH 8c DOZEN 85c
PER 100 \$6.50

Dr. F. E. Bennett, Charles Dickens, Commander Koehl, Minuet, Mother Machree, Picardy, Shirley Temple and Wasaga.

EACH 9c DOZEN 95c
PER 100 \$7.50

GLADIOLI

Rainbow Mixed

DOZEN 75c PER 100 \$6.00

LILIES

Ask for prices.

MAGIC LILY

(Hardy Amaryllis Hallii)

Available in July.

EACH 95c DOZEN \$10.00

OXALIS

Assorted Colors.

PACKAGE OF FOUR—EACH 19c

PEONIES

Available in September.

Ask for prices.

PERUVIAN DAFFODIL

(Ismene)

LARGE BULBS—EACH 29c

TIGRIDIA—(Shell Flower)

Mixed Colors

PACKAGE OF 2, 29c

DOZEN PACKAGES \$3.25

TUBEROSES

Double Pearl

EACH 12c DOZEN \$1.20

PER 100 \$9.00

FALL BULBS

Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Crocus, Scillas, etc.

Available in September.

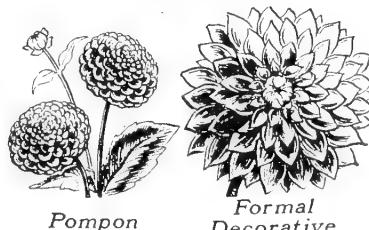
Ask for our Fall Bulb List.

THE GARDEN STORE, DAYTON

DAHLIAS one of gardening's finest thrills.



Cactus Single



Pompon Formal
Decorative



Informal
Decorative Collarette



Anemone
Flowered Peony
Flowered

There was a time, not so long ago, when dahlia growing was commonly considered as "something for the experts." Not so today!

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully—and enjoy one of the greatest pleasures that flower gardening affords. Dahlias vary in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 16 inches or more in diameter. The plants run from 18 inches to 7 feet in height. The colors include practically all hues except clear blue.

Dahlia types and forms cover a vast range, as the illustrations here show. And all of these varied types are suitable for the average home garden.

Soil needs of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important.

Fertilizing calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer.

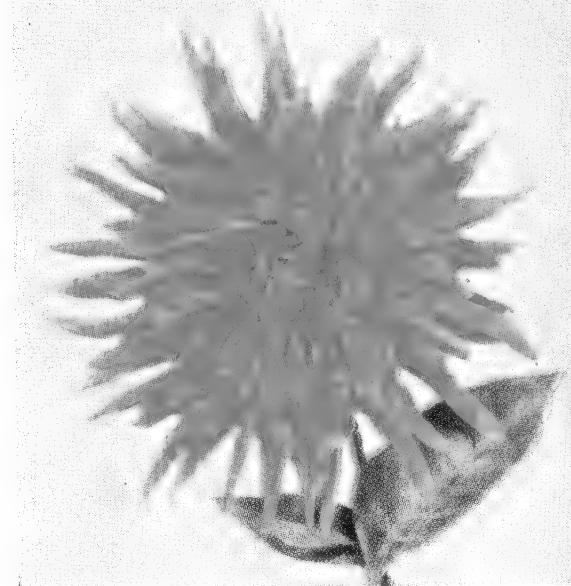
Location should be where they will get at least 6 to 7 hours of sun, with free air circulation. Stay away from roots of large trees or shrubs.

Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil.

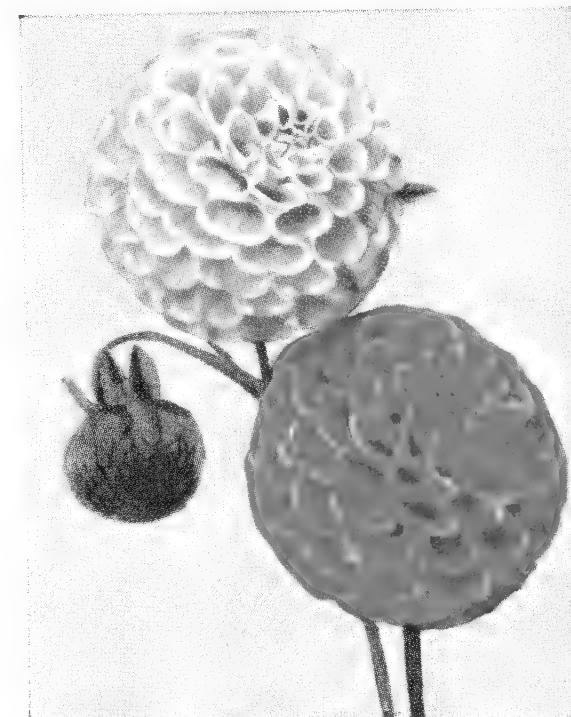
Culture. Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom.

Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants and encourages long stems.

Pick blooms well after sun down to prevent wilting.



CACTUS DAHLIA



POMPON DAHLIAS



GLADIOLUS . . . how to make them grow bigger, better

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and

5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.

FROM AGERATUM TO ZINNIA

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
 except where otherwise noted

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. 6-in plants. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—Deep amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants.

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) ♦

ANNUALS. *Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.*

Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Plants about 1 1/2 ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Lilac Queen—Lavender-lilac flowers, 6-in. plants.

Violet Queen—Dwarf, compact, free flowering. Small, sweetly scented flowers; rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM (hp) ♦

PERENNIALS. *Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.*

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Brilliant golden-yellow flowers and grayish-green foliage on compact, spreading plants. Favorite for rock gardens. 12 in.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) ♦—*Culture II. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.*

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ♦

(Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum (Tallest Varieties)—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower spikes. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Large Flowered (Tall Giant)—A fine strain for bedding or cutting as the spikes are heavy and long. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Super Majestic (Semi-tall)—Large flowers on semi-tall plant. Rust-proof. A fine mixture of colors in this type. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf (Large Flowered)—Very good for bedding. Heavy spikes and good length. Large blooms. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) ♦—*Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.*

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred—Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a)—*Culture I. Covers 1/8-in. Ht. 2 1/2-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.*

Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

ARMERIA (Thrift) (hp)—Rock-garden or edging plant of bright rose and white. Clustered flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching—Most popular. 3 1/2 to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals; stems 1 1/2 to 2-ft. long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching 2-ft. plants. Long stems. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-in. long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Queen of the Market (Wilt-resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.



PETUNIA, Single

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

(a)—Annual

(b)—Biennial

(hp)—Hardy Perennial

(hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial

—Suited to full shade

♦—Suited to semi-shade

For key to cultures see page 31.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a)

(Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover 1/4-in.

Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double.

Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Double, deep pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Deep glowing red. Pkt. 15c.

White—Glistening snow-white.

Mixed—

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff)

(a)—*Culture III. Cover 1/2-in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft. Prefers warm location. Rapid growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seedpods.*

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) ♦—*Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.*

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a)—*Culture I. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue 2 1/2-in. flowers, like tiny parasols.*

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (a)

(Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved—Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Orange Shaggy—All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.

Mixed—

Planting Guide

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

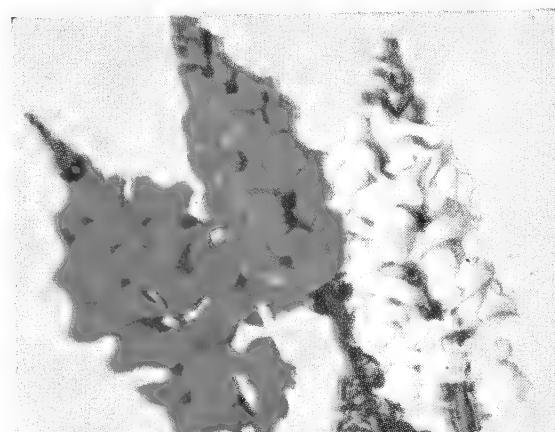
KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations.	E—For edging.	I—For their fragrance.
B—For a succession of blooms.	F—For the rock garden.	J—For porch or window boxes.
C—For shady locations.	G—For their foliage.	K—Climbing vines.
D—For poor soil.	H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.	L—For backgrounds.

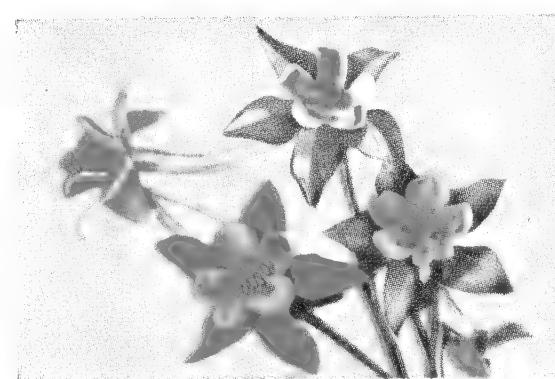
	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush, vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



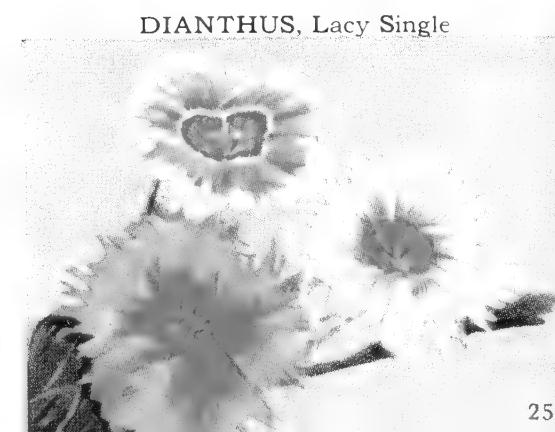
ANTIRRHINUM, Semi-tall



AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy



DIANTHUS, Lacy Single



COSMOS

SWEET WILLIAM

CALLIOPSIS (a)
(Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.

Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)
—**Culture I.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac.

Single—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer borders.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a) — **ANNUALS:** **Culture III.** Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.

CARNATION (a) — **Culture I.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Blooms 5 months after seeding. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a) — **Culture II.** Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Forms large heads like wool chenille balls of a bright, rich red. Ht. 2-ft.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a) — **Culture II.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.

Single Mixed—

CLARKIA (a) — **Culture IV.** Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers set along stem.

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a) — **Culture II.** Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 15c.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COREOPSIS (hp) — **Culture VII.** Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Dazzler—Rich, deep, velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, heavy, fluted petals. 1943 All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3-ft. plants.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Yellow Flare—All-America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a) — **Culture II.** Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Firmament—New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA (a) — **Culture I.** Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Giant Pacific Hybrids—Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 50c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.



COBAEA Scandens

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

(a) ♦—**Culture III.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWER (a)

(Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower) — **Culture II.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retains natural colors when cut in bud and dried. A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.

Strawflower (Helichrysum) — Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) ♦—**Culture III.** Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ♦—**Culture VII.** Cover seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a)

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: **Culture II.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

GAILLARDIA (hp)

PERENNIALS: **Culture VII.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Perennial Monarch Mixed — Large range of colors.

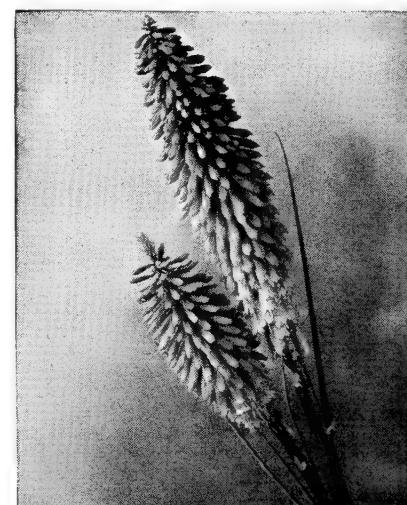
GEUM (hp) — **Culture VII.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems, prized for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ♦—**Culture II.** Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.

Double Mixed—Long spikes with pom-pom-like blossoms.



TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker)

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)—Culture **II**. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. **Mixed**.

GYPSOPHILA (a) (Baby's Breath)

ANNUALS: Culture **II**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom. **White**—A pure strain.

GYPSOPHILA (hp)

PERENNIALS: Culture **VII**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Perennial White—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a)—Culture **II**. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Sun Gold—New! Huge 100% double flowers, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) (hp)—Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

Culture **VII**. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Double Mixed—



CENTAUREA, *Imperialis*

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a)—Culture **II**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture **IV**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Most desirable blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large, double, pure white. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM (a) ANNUALS: Culture **III**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Need sun.

Scarlet Flax—Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LINUM (hp) ♦—PERENNIAL: Culture **VII**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun. Ht. 15-in.

Perennial Blue—Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—Culture **V**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 4-in. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LUPINES (a) ♦—Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. **Mixed**.

LUPINS (hp)

Russell's Choice Mixed—Wonderful border flower of many lovely colors. Gold Medal winner, 1937. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD (a)

Culture **II**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. 2½-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. 1½-in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, 2½ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Single—Masses of eight-petaled single flowers, 1½ inches across.

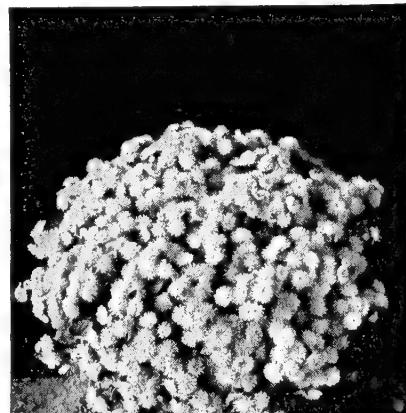
Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to 2½-ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers 1¾-in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type, French Tall Single, Ferdinand—A tall French Marigold with brown rays and golden tufts. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9-in. tall; 1½-in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—1943 All-America. Dwarf, compact, very early. Continuous blooming, 6 to 10-in. mound-shaped plants. Flowers to 1½-in. across. Pkt. 25c.



AGERATUM, Midget Blue



IPOMOEA, Heavenly Blue

Yellow Supreme—Sweet-scented, yellow, 3-in. blossoms.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America 1942. Late blooming. Pkt. 20c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—Culture **I**. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a) —Culture VIII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a) (Ipomoea)

Culture **III**. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Mixed—A very large-flowered strain with many lovely colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture **III**. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in poor soil.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms, semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbl.)—Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.

Single Tail or Climbing—May be used for covering fences or trailing over rockwork. A wide range of colors.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture **II**. Ht. 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

PANSY (a) ♦—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Swiss Giants—Long-stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 50c.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



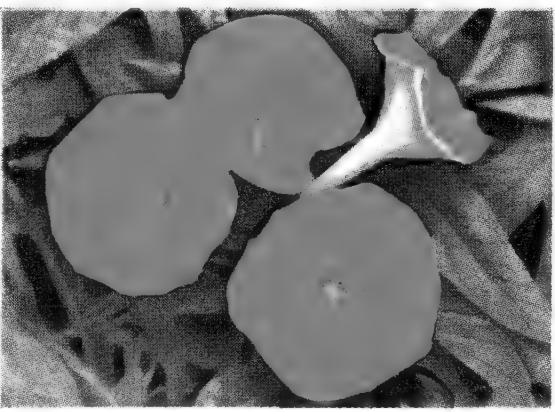
ASTER, Single



CARNATION, Chabaud's

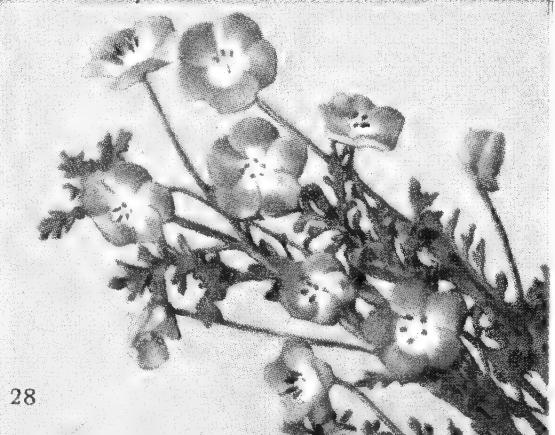


GODETIA, Single



IPOMOEA Scarlett O'Hara

NEMOPHILA



This is a flower-gardening year

Just like soldiers joyfully changing from dull olive drab to "civvies," our gardens are changing their dress this year, too.

It is only natural for the home gardener's thoughts to swing back to *beauty*, now that *Peace is here*. So this is a *flower year*, and our gardens, from coast to coast, will wave their banners of colorful bloom as never before!

How? Where? When? Why?

Much of the material in the other "Guide Post" sections of this book applies to flower culture as well as to vegetables. On this page and the next we are supplementing this material with specific data on flower growing only.

The most dependable annuals

As every experienced gardener knows, some annual flowers succeed under exactly the same growing conditions which let other flowers fail. There is quite a list of annuals which are highly dependable. Given proper soil and care, these "old reliables" are practically sure to produce good results:

Balsam	Marigold
Calendula	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox
Cornflower	Pinks
Cosmos	Portulaca
Flowering tobacco	Salvia
Four O'clock	Scabiosa
Gaillardia	Shirley Poppy
Globe amaranth	Snow-on-the-mountain
Hollyhock	Sweet alyssum
Larkspur	Zinnia
Love-in-a-mist	

Flowers for shady locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Cornflower	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Nicotiana	Godetia
Vinca	Lobelia
Coreopsis	Bleeding Heart
Cleome	

In the *vine group*, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are *Cardinal Climber*, *Cup-and-Saucer Vine*, and *Morning Glory*.

Flowers for hot, dry locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many

flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Swan River Daisy	Poppy, California
Bachelor Button	Portulaca
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Dianthus	Zinnia
Dimorphotheca	Four O'Clock
Gaillardia	Salvia
	Marigold

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with *Babysbreath*, *Perennial Asters*, *Sedum Acre*, *Statice*, and *Blanket Flower* (*Gaillardia*).

Flowers for poor soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "*Improve the soil!*" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Amaranthus	Marigold
Balsam	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Gaillardia	Sweet Sultan

These need successive sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Larkspur
Candytuft	Love-in-a-mist
Cornflower	Mignonette
Forget-me-not	Poppy
	Gypsophila

For late gardens

Even in mid-summer, there's still time to start some of the annuals from seed and have lots of bloom before the season is over. The soil must be well prepared and fertilized. The proper flowers for such late planting are:

Babysbreath	Love-in-a-mist
Calendula	Portulaca
Cornflower	Shirley Poppy
Cosmos	

Petunias and snapdragon seedlings may be started late, too.



Avoid the "hourglass effect" in staking flowers

Flowers in the vegetable garden. To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Annuals in the tulip bed. Just after the late tulips finish blooming, set out some annuals between the tulip plants. If you do this, you may safely leave the tulip bulbs in the ground for several years, or at least until they need separating.

Flowers for trellis or fence. Vines for quick cover here are quite numerous. For brilliant color effects, plant cardinal climber, scarlet runner bean, cypress vine, or Japanese morning glory. Less colorful are the cup-and-saucer vine, hyacinth bean, balloon vine, and Heavenly Blue morning glory. For heavy foliage effects, gourds are good.

For garage cover. Sometimes it is highly desirable to screen off the bare walls of the back-yard and garage. For quick results, the taller annuals, such as cosmos, hollyhocks and sunflowers are desirable. Any of the vines named in the last paragraph above are suitable, too.

Between drive and property line. This narrow strip is often a very nice place for a long flower border. A low effect may be had by plantings of balcony petunia, portulaca, and sweet alyssum. Or a hedge-like effect is easy to get with kochia, four o'clocks, zinnias, or marigolds.

WINDOW BOXES

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

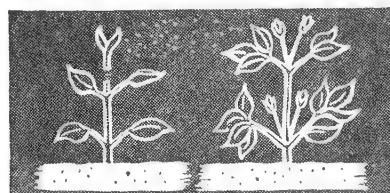
The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to join the boards.

Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil. Fertilizing may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, babysbreath, love-in-a-mist, verbena, sweet alyssum, vinca. English ivy adds a nice touch, as do various ferns.

GOOD POINTS TO REMEMBER

Pinch 'em off! To make annual flower plants branch and grow more flowers, most of the plants should have the top of the stem pinched off when they are a few inches high. Remove only the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

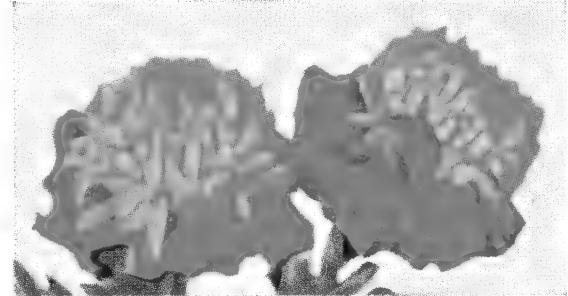


Divide your perennials. Most perennials must be divided every 3 or 4 years. Cut away all the dead roots and stalks, save the best portions, and start afresh.

Flower bed preparation. A good border needs a well prepared subsoil. Dig deep and condition the subsoil just once, and you needn't bother about it again for many years. For this happy situation, break up heavy subsoil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam. The double-dug bed will be higher than before, but will soon settle.



MARIGOLD, Dwarf Single



MARIGOLD, Spry



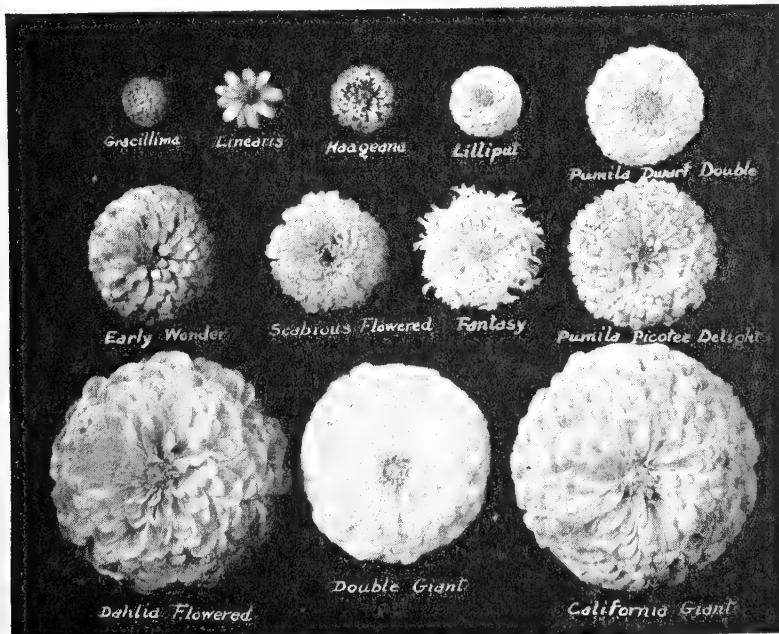
PETUNIA, Dainty Lady



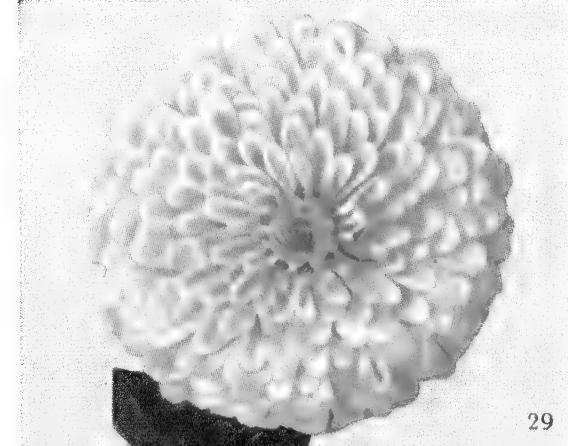
PANSY, Swiss Giants

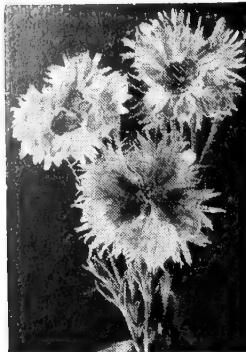


ZINNIA, California Giants

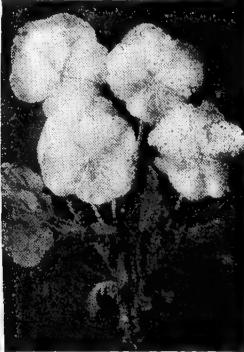


Comparative Zinnia Flower Chart





DIANTHUS



PANSY

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall.

Burgundy—A rich wine red with contrasting white throat. Single plain edged.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

Fluffy Ruffles—A delightful mixture of delicate light shades. Finely fringed and very heavily ruffled so that they appear double. Finest choice for home gardens.

Giants of California, Mixed—A well balanced mixture of large fringed and ruffled flowers of light and dark shades. Suitable for window box or potting.

Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Plants 1½ to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers. Dwarf plants.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Plants, 1-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Single Fringed, Mixed—Excellent mixture of rich bright colors. Medium size and erect growing.

Single, Plain Edged, Mixed—Special mixture, light and dark shades.

Single, Plain Edged, White—Pure white, dwarf, compact.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Flowers when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX (a) ♦

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

Art Shades—A wonderful range of soft shades. Light and deep salmon with cream eye, pale violet and soft rose with white eye. A beautiful assortment.

Rosy Morn—A bright color combination of deep rose pink with a white eye. A free bloomer.

Salmon Glory—A deep salmon with cream eye.

POPPY (a)

ANNUALS: Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

California—See *Eschscholtzia*.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—*Culture VII.* Blooms first year. Excellent color balance. Immense blooms and very long stems. 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—*Culture III.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 5-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—

POT MARIGOLD—See *Calendula*.

RICINUS—See *Castor Bean*.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)

—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet textured, in many bright colors.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) (hp)—Lavender-blue flowers on plants about 3-ft. high. This perennial will bloom first year if planted in spring and last until the first frost. Pkt. 15c.

SATIN FLOWER—See *Godetia*.

SCABIOSA (a)

(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Early summer to frost.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned beehive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See *Linum*.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's Orchid) (a)—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely lacinated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—*Culture VII.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—*Culture IV.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—*Culture I.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See *Everlasting*.



POPPY, Begonia Flowered

STOCKS (a) ♦

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Bloom all summer. Like well-enriched soil, plenty of moisture, some shade in hot months.

Giant Imperial—Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blooms, fine stems.

Beauty Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See *Helianthus*.

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Early Flowering Spencer—Individual colors and mixed. Can be grown either inside or out of doors.

Late or Summer Flowering Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Extremely hardy, productive, and more heat resistant than other varieties.

Ruffled Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Contains many varieties in a perfect blend of color.

TICKSEED—See *Calliopsis*.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—*Culture I.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker) (hp)—Striking red spires of bloom from August on. About 3 ft. tall. Continuous blooming. Newly popular.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

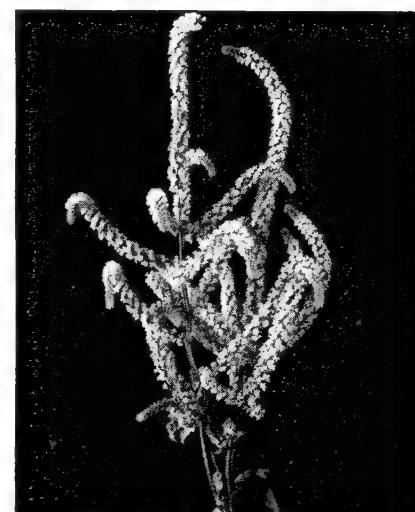
Mammoth White—

Scarlet—

Shades of Blue—

Mixed—

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE—Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.



STATICE (Sea Lavender)



HELICHRYSUM,
Everlasting Flowers

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon. Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered—6-in. blooms. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants. **Melody** (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wildfire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; **White Light** (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California—Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. **Mixed**.

Harmony Type, Mixed—Plants 3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers. Fine mixture contains bright shades such as crimson, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Lilliput—Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—Plants 12 to 18-in. Pompons 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Variegated pastel colors.

Linearis—Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed—Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Flowers 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers—A striking new red, never before available in Zinnias. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia.

The 8 CULTURES

... SEE CULTURE NUMBERS IN OUR FLOWER LISTING

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them $2''$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to

handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

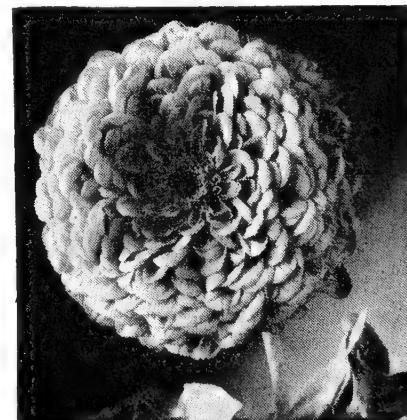
May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. Note: Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.



MARIGOLD, Mission Giant



ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered

GARDEN SUPPLY DEPARTMENT



As this catalog goes to press, we can report that the supply situation on gardening materials, tools, and accessories is *very substantially improved—but not yet entirely normal.*

Many of the severe wartime shortages are being relieved, but at this date there are still many uncertainties.

To those who need new garden equipment (and who doesn't nowadays?) we earnestly suggest these two ideas:

- 1—*Do your buying early in the season, so that you may make your selections before supplies are depleted.*
- 2—*Drop in at our store whenever you have the opportunity, so as to keep in touch with later developments. We expect new items will be coming in all through the season.*

Whatever it is, ASK US!

There never was a store anywhere that stocked *all* the items that gardeners might ask for!

Not even in normal times! *But we think this store of ours comes pretty close to the mark—as close as the supply situation will permit.*

So we're inviting you, once more, to count on us as *your supply source.* This season we're

better able to take care of you than we've been for quite some time. So come in often! We're sure your garden will be the better for it.

More than just a store

There's one thing you can always count on here! This isn't just a store, it's a gardening center, a source of information and inspiration, a friendly neighbor who is always ready to help.

WEEDONE

TRADE MARK

The new selective weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Honeysuckle, lawn weeds, and pasture weeds. Sprayed on lawns, it kills dandelions and other weeds without killing the grass. Non-corrosive, safe for humans and animals. Just mix with water and spray.

6-oz. bottle (covers 500 sq. ft.) \$1.00—1-qt. can (covers 2,500 sq. ft.) \$3.00—1-gal. can (covers 10,000 sq. ft.) \$10.00. Larger quantities on request.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.

The Garden Store Recommends —

OSMO SQUARE POTS

Economical handy planting pot for earlier, better vegetables and flowers. When plants are ready to set out doors, simply bury the OSMO pots, which gradually disintegrate, supplying nitrogen to the soil. Comes flat and unassembled only. Assembled quickly, and as easily as A-B-C.

	25	100	500	1000
1 1/2"	\$0.25	\$0.80	\$3.75	\$7.25
2"	.30	1.00	4.50	8.50
3"	.35	1.20	5.50	10.25

VITA-BAND "A" PLANT BANDS

This is a heavy nutrient-treated band designed for growing all kinds of plants.

	25	100	500	1000
1 1/4 x 2 1/2"	\$0.20	\$0.65	\$2.75	\$4.75
2 x 2 1/2"	.25	.75	3.00	5.25
2 1/2 x 3"	.30	.85	3.50	6.00
3 x 3"	.35	.95	4.00	7.00
3 x 4"	.40	1.15	4.50	8.50

NEPONSET PAPER POTS

Round waterproof paper pots for growing plants. Ideal for transplanting into and for shipping.

	25	100	500	1000
2 1/2"	\$0.30	\$0.85	\$3.50	\$6.50
3"	.33	.95	3.75	7.25
3 1/2"	.35	1.25	4.75	8.75

BURBANK VITA-MIXER

Automatic vitamin dispenser. Fits right in your garden hose back of the nozzle. Vitamize while you sprinkle. Holds 12 Burbank Vitamin Tablets listed below. Each 25c.

WOOD PLANT MARKERS

Tree Labels, 3 1/2" wired—100, 35c; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

Pot and Garden Labels

	100	500	1000
5 x 5/8"	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75
6 x 5/8"	.40	1.75	3.00
8 x 5/8"	.50	2.25	4.00
8 x 7/8"	.80	3.65	6.75
10 x 7/8"	.95	4.25	8.00
12 x 1 1/8"	1.20	5.50	10.50

Weatherproof Label Pencil—Each 10c; Doz. \$1.00.

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place HOTKAPS—patented paper hot-houses—over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 HOTKAPS for 50c; 100 for \$1.95; 250 for \$3.50; 1000 for \$11.00; 5000, \$10.75 per 1000; 10,000, \$10.50 per 1000.



HOTKAPS

A GERMACO PRODUCT

TREE WOUND PAINT

Tree Wound Paint—(Toch Bros.) A penetrating antiseptic paint, not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Stops bleeding, prevents decay and promotes rapid healing. Pt. 45c; qt. 75c; gal. \$2.00.

BAMBOO STAKES—Available in various lengths and weights. Ask for prices.

TOMATO STAKES—Wooden stakes averaging about 1 inch square and 5 1/2 ft. long.

Per bundle of 25 stakes, 75c

TRAIN-ETTS

This popular sweet pea trellis is again available. Fine for any type of light vines. 60" x 72" ea. 39c; 60" x 96" ea. 49c; 60" x 180" ea. 69c.

Inoculate All Legume Seeds With

NITRAGIN

When ordering, state name of seed.

Alfalfa, all Clovers—1 bu. 50c; 2 1/2 bu. \$1.00.

Peas (All Varieties) — **Vetches** (All Varieties)—100-lb. size 50c.

Beans, String, Wax, Kidney—1 bu. size 35c.

Lespedeza—100 lb. size 50c.

Soybeans, Lima Beans, Cow Peas, Peanuts—Small (Inoculates up to 120 lb. seed) 30c; 5 bu. size 55c; 25 bu. size \$2.50; 30 bu. (6-5 bu. cans) \$3.25.

Garden Size — **Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas and Lupines** — Enough for 6 lbs. seed. 10c each.

BIRD HOUSES AND FEEDERS

Bird Houses—A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the birds that will be attracted to your yard by putting out a bird house or two. We carry many types and styles for bird lovers to choose from.

Window Bird Feeders—Provides an opportunity to study your bird companions from your window. Ideal for shut-ins and a real form of companionship for any person who is fond of birds.

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity. Home Garden Kit (20 tests).....\$2.00 Club Models (50 tests).....4.75 Horticultural Size9.75 Professional Size18.50 Additional testing fluids: 2-oz. bottle, 75c; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.50.

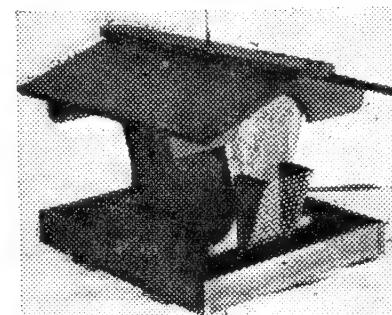
TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie



TWIST-EMS—strong, waterproof, dark-green, sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today. Box of 125 (8 in. long).

7" length, 250 for 40c; 1000, \$1.40; 5000, \$6.50: 16" length, 125 for 50c.



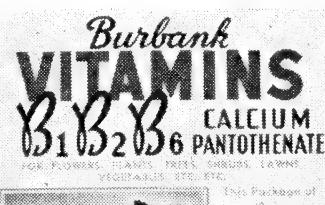
Our Bird Feeding Stations add beauty and interest to any home. Available in various types and sizes. One of our more popular types is illustrated here-with.

REMARKABLE NEW FLOWER SAVER

... makes 'em last!

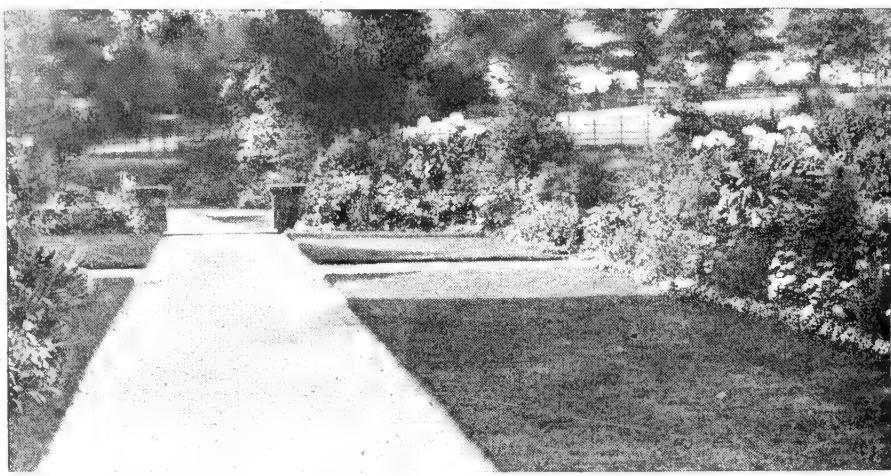


Burbank Flower Saver—makes your cut flowers last days longer. Water stays "fresh" when these tablets are used and your garden-fresh blooms hold their life and beauty for a surprising length of time. Pkg. of 5, 10c.



BURBANK VITAMIN TABLETS

Reduces transplanting shock, increases root formation of seedlings and cuttings. Package of 50 (makes 500 gallons), 25c.



The difference between a good lawn and a poor one, more often than not, is A MATTER OF FEEDING. The best grass in the world can't give you a good permanent lawn unless the soil is fed, regularly and correctly. This spring, all limitations on lawn food are off. So here's your chance!

The label on the sack can't tell it all

You can buy a packet of seed 'most anywhere, nowadays. But experienced gardeners come to the seedsman. Not only because they know his seed is good, but because they know he's a good man to work with. He's not just selling seed . . . he's giving a year-round service.

Same way with the plant foods you need to get the most out of the seed. It's only logical to get them from someone who really knows what they're for!

There's a lot more to fertilizing than the knowledge you get from instructions on the sack. Feeding a garden right can be quite a problem.

That's why we say, "Talk it over with us!" We don't just sell plant foods. We want to help all we can to make sure you get results.

Whether it's window box or a hundred acres to be fed—we have the right food and the "know-how" and the desire to help!



PLANT

ADCO—Converts almost any non-woody vegetable waste, leaves, vines and weeds into real manure fully equal to the farm-yard product in fertilizing power. Free from fowl odor, flies, weed-seeds, etc. 7½ lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 150 lbs., \$11.50.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

ASHES, HARDWOOD—High potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Tends to drive away insects.

BACTO—Converts leaves, grass clippings, table scraps, etc., into rich fertilizer-humus in a few weeks. 5-lb. treats half a ton.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

COW MANURE—Fine and dry. Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. Absolutely weedless. Builds up the soil and feeds plants in nature's safe way.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop **SEEDLESS!** Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

HYPONEX—Grows bigger and better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders, or water. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. pkg., 10c; 3 oz. pkg., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. **Inoculation** is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 10c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash. Used liberally for all root crops.



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	Retail: 10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	Retail: 25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	Retail: 50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	Retail: \$1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	Retail: 8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	Retail: 15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	Retail: 25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	Retail: 40.00

FOODS

All prices listed comply with Ceiling
Price Regulations—Ask for Quantity
Prices.



ADCO—Mix it with leaves, vines, clippings or other vegetation. Turns them into rich plant food. Economical, too. 25-pound bag makes $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of pure, clean, artificial manure. 7 1/2 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 150 lbs. \$10.50.

AGRICO (for Lawns, Trees and Shrubs, 6 - 10 - 4). Contains both chemical and organic nitrogen in abundant measure, and all the other plant food elements needed for the proper feeding of lawns, trees and shrubs. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

AGRICO (for Gardens, 4 - 12 - 4). Government approved formula for general garden use. Properly fed plants mean higher yields of vitamin-rich vegetables and larger, richer colored flowers. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used to increase soil acidity. Especially valuable in the culture of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurels, etc. Ask for price.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—Ask.

BACTO—Stretches fertilizers, hastens decomposition of vegetable wastes, reduces odors. A little goes a long way (5 lbs. treats up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton). Trial can 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.69; 25 lbs. \$5.45.

COW MANURE (Wizard)—Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

LIME (Soil)—For correcting soil acidity. 10-lb. bag 20c; 25-lb. bag 35c; 80-lb. bag 80c; 5-bag lots 75c per bag. Ask for ton prices.

LIQUA-VITA—The concentrated liquid plant food especially recommended for house plants. Use 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water. 8 ozs. 45c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

MILORGANITE—Solve your problem of Nitrogen supply by using Milorganite on your lawn, trees, shrubs and garden. You can fertilize and sow seed the same day safely, as it will not burn. Use 3 to 5 pounds per 100 sq. ft. 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

NITRATE OF SODA—Ask.

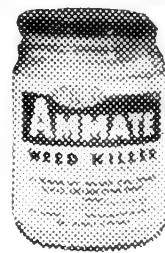
PEAT MOSS (Horticultural)—The same high quality imported peat we have handled for years. Vacuum cleaned to remove excessive dust and dirt. New convenient size bale \$2.65; Large bale \$4.75.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Contains 20% available phosphoric acid, an element all plants need in liberal amounts. Lb. 5c; 10 lb. 35c; 25 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

TOBACCO (Mulching)—For fertilizing and mulching. Also effective in control of many troublesome soil insects such as root aphids and wire worms. 100 lb. bag \$3.50.

WEED KILLERS

ACME WEED KILLER—A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying all weeds and plant life in driveways, paths, tennis courts, etc. Pt. 40c; qt. 65c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$6.50.



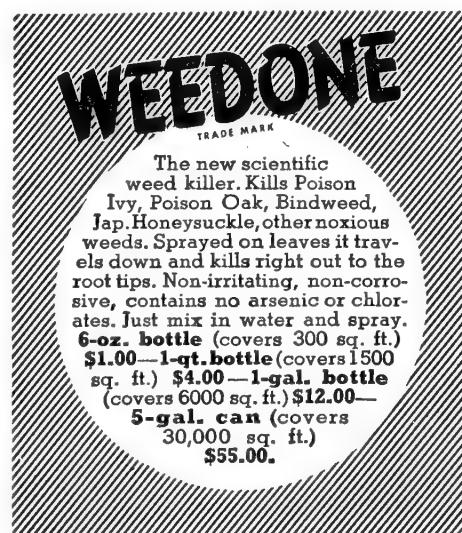
du Ponts AMMATE—The new non-flammable, Poison Ivy and weed killer. Non-hazardous to live-stock; produces no prolonged soil sterility. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lb. of Ammate in one gal. water treats 100 sq. ft. Ask for circular. 2-lb. jar 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$12.00; 350-lb. barrel \$63.00.

ATLACIDE (Sodium Chlorate)—Kills poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass and all other vegetation. Apply with a sprayer. 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

G and O WEED KILLER—A sure exterminator of obnoxious plant life. Dilutes one part to 40 of water. Fine for driveways, paths, tennis courts, or for spotting. Pint 30c; Qt. 50c; Gal. \$1.50.

IRON SULPHATE (Copperas)—For killing chickweed in lawns. 1 1/2 lbs. to 1 gallon water treats 100 sq. ft. Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

WEED-IT—This is the new DCP weed killer, chemically known as 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. It is non-poisonous, non-corrosive, does not sterilize the soil and will not stain. Destroys worst weed pests including poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed, Canada thistle, buckhorn, dandelion and many others. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. \$1.00; qt. \$2.75; gal. \$9.00; 5 gal. \$30.00; 55 gal. drum \$300.00.



POTASH—Ask.

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER—New chemical compound that eradicates crab grass by preventing it from reseeding. ZOTOX kills crab grass in 3 days. 8 oz. will treat from 500 to 1,000 sq. ft. 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.



PLANTABBS

Original Pre-War Formula

Give your vegetables an extra boost. Feed them these plant food tablets. Get early, big yields tomatoes, beans, cucumbers . . . all garden vegetables. Fulton's Plantabbs provide a rich formula of Nitrogen (11%), Phosphoric acid (15%), Potash (20%), plus the secondary plant foods and Vitamin B₁. Insert tablet or dissolve in water. Four sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50.

Helps Millions Achieve Gardening Success!



Used successfully by professional and home gardeners for more than 20 years for lawn, flower, vegetable, shrub and tree feeding. It's the easy, economical way to assure properly fed plants. A complete scientific plant diet, made by Swift & Company.

75 lb. bag \$3.00 10 lb. bag \$85
25 lb. bag 1.50 5 lb. bag .45
1 lb. bag \$10

VIGORO
Complete plant food



G & O ROSE FOOD



... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!

You can't feed roses a "good-for-everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want!

G & O Rose Food is specialized—a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT—and see what a difference it makes!

For better color, size, strength

The Garden Store

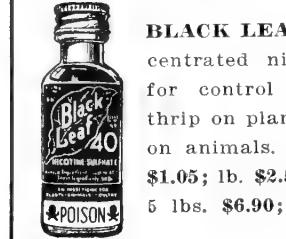
107-109 E. 3rd St., Dayton

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES for 1946

ASK FOR QUANTITY PRICES (ALL prices listed comply with ceiling price regulations)

ARSENATE OF LEAD — A stomach-poison used either as a dust or spray for control of many leaf-eating insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits. Lb. 33c; 4 lb. bag 75c. Ask for quantity prices.

BAIT-M — (With Metaldehyde) — Will rid premises of cutworms, snails, slugs, sow bugs, etc. Simply scatter on the ground in the evening. Lb. carton 25c; 2 1/2 lbs. 50c; 10 lb. bag \$1.75.



BLACK LEAF "40" — A concentrated nicotine solution for control of aphis and thrip on plants, also for lice on animals. Oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$3.70; 5 lbs. \$6.90; 10 lbs. \$11.65.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE — Popular fungicide for flowers, vegetables and fruits. Lb. 33c; 4 lb. bag 75c. Ask for quantity prices.

BORER-KIL — This nicotine paste kills borers when injected in their burrows in trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Easy to use. 1 1/2 oz. tube 60c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE — For the control of leaf-eating insects on hardy foliage such as potatoes, tobacco, etc. Lb. 20c; 4 lb. bag, 50c.

CARBOLA (with DDT) — This time-tested water paint now contains DDT. One application to walls and ceilings of dairy barns, basements, etc. kills flies, spiders, ants, fleas and moths which walk over it for three months or more. Perfectly safe to use, dries white. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

CASEIN SPREADER — A combined spreading, sticking and wetting agent used in conjunction with other insecticides. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

COPPER-A — This is a concentrated fixed copper for spraying or dusting plants sensitive to bordeaux mixture; 45% copper content. 6 lb. bag \$1.75.

COPPER SULPHATE, BASIC — A neutral insoluble copper spray requiring no lime to prevent burning. Contains 52% copper, twice the strength of ordinary copper sulphate. Lb. 45c; 4 lbs. \$1.05.

COPPER SULPHATE, POWDERED (Blue Vitriol) — Used in preparation of home made Bordeaux Mixture. The powdered form has practically replaced the crystalline because of greater ease of mixing and preparing. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

COPPER SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATED — Used principally for dust applications on potatoes, melons, etc. in combination with lime for insect and disease control. 12 1/2 lb. bag \$1.95; per 100 lbs. \$14.00.

CORN EAR WORM OIL — Proven control for Corn Ear Worm. One quart treats 1200 ears. 8 oz. bottle 29c; gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$8.75.

CRYOLITE — A fluorine compound used extensively in bean beetle control. 1 lb. can 35c; 6 lb. bags, each \$1.10.

CUPRO-K — Copper-oxychloride spray, for control of cherry leaf spot and other fungous diseases on tender foliage such as cucumbers, melons and tomatoes. Use 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 3 lb. bag 70c; 48 lb. case \$9.12.



CYANOGAS "G"
Greenhouse fumigant for control of aphis, white fly, etc. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$10.00.



DDT Insecticides

We stock many different forms and concentrations of DDT and will gladly advise as to the best form for your purpose. Come in and consult us.

DIP AND DISINFECTANT (Sohio) — A concentrated animal dip and general disinfectant. Per gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$6.00.

DORMANT SPRAY OILS

SOHIO KLEENUP OIL — A self-emulsifying, easy-to-mix spray oil for all scale insects. 1 gal. jug \$1.10. Ask for bulk prices.

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL — Control of scale insects is easy with Sunoco. Use on all fruit and shade trees as well as evergreens and ornamentals. Gal. jug \$1.25; bulk, qt. 35c; gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$4.25. Also 55 gal. drums. Ask for prices.

DUPONT SPREADER-STICKER — A combined sticking and spreading agent increasing the efficiency of most all spray materials. Requires from 2 to 8 ounces to 100 gallons. Pt. 95c; gal. \$5.00; 5 gal. \$22.50.

DUTOX — A fluorine insecticide for various chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. 1 lb. bag 30c; 6 lbs. \$1.35.

ELGETOL — A non-caustic dinitro dormant spray containing no oils. Used for European Red Mite, various scale insects, etc. Gal. \$2.50.

FISH OIL SOAP — For control of certain insects and as a spreader with other insecticides. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50.

FORMACIDE (Formaldehyde) — For soil sterilization, preventing damping off and improving stands. 1/2 lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

GARDEN DUST (DuPont) — A new field-tested combination of fixed copper and synthetic cryolite controlling flea beetles, cucumber beetles, blister beetles, leaf hoppers, worms and slugs; also various fungi, mildews and blights. 5 lb. bag \$1.20; case of 10 bags \$10.50.

LIME — Freshly hydrated, finely divided spray lime for spraying, dusting, white-washing, etc. 10 lbs. 20c; 25-lb. bag 35c; 50 lb. bag 55c; 5 bag lots at 50c bag.

LIME-SULPHUR (Dry) — For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, etc. Also for summer spraying against scab, red spider, mite, and as an animal dip. 1 lb. can 30c; 5 lb. can \$1.30; 12 1/2 lb. bag \$1.50. Ask for drum price.

LORO — A contact insecticide for gladiolus thrip, carnations, "mums," etc. Pt. \$2.00; gal. \$10.50.

LUCKY STRIKE SPRAYS

GARDEN SPRAY — A concentrated solution of rotenone and pyrethrum combined with a spreading agent. Effective against a wide range of insects on flowers, vegetables, shrubs, etc. Will not harm tenderest foliage, stainless, non-poisonous. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c; 8 oz. \$1.50; pt. \$2.50; qt. \$4.50; gal. \$14.00.



ROSE KIT — Affords complete protection against both chewing, sucking insects, and plant diseases, all in one application. Causes no discoloration, burning of blooms or foliage. KIT No. 1 protects 15 to 20 roses for a season; each \$1.00; KIT No. 2 (60 rose size) \$2.00; KIT No. 3 (120 rose size) \$3.50; KIT No. 4 \$10.00.

STOCK SPRAY — Cattle lightly sprayed with Lucky Strike twice a day will pasture comfortably and free from flies in spite of hot sun or frequent showers. Gal. can \$1.25; in bulk, qt. 35c; gal. \$1.10; 5 gal. \$5.00.

DDT PAINT — Paint on screens, walls, ceilings for lasting residual effect on many insects. It is transparent and leaves no dust or powder after drying. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.95.

MASSEY DUST — Made of microfine dusting sulphur, with arsenate of lead, plus an adhesive agent. Effective protection for roses and other plants. 1 1/2 lbs. 29c; 5 lbs. 85c; 20 lbs. \$2.65.

MULTICIDE — A concentrated pyrethrum spray developed for commercial growers and greenhouse trade. Gal. \$10.35.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES — For treating gladiolus bulbs for thrip and controlling certain soil insects. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR — A 1-lb. can will fumigate 25,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space. Lb. 80c; cs. of 12, \$8.50.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE — For killing peach tree borer, use 1/2 to 1 oz. per tree in early Oct. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

PARIS GREEN — For hard-to-kill insects on hardy foliage. Also used for cutworm and grasshopper baits. 1/4 lb. 19c; lb. 55c; 5 lb. can \$2.50.

PERSISTO-DDT DUST — A fine wettable powder containing 25% DDT. Especially recommended for use on potatoes. Packed in 50 lb. bags only. Each \$25.00.

PEST-B-GON INSECT SPRAY — (20% DDT) — Made to be used as a garden spray (2 teasp. to 1 gal. water), as an inside spray for house or outbuildings (3 tablespoons to 1 pt. of water), or as a residual paint for screens and wall surfaces where insects may light (1 part to 3 parts of water). 4 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. \$2.75.

PEST-B-GON INSECT DUST — (8% DDT) — For garden and household use to control thrips, beetles, ants, leafhoppers, white flies, fleas, bedbugs, roaches, silverfish, etc. Large 10 oz. duster carton, 60c ea.

POTATO SPRAY (Dow Special) — A complete potato spray combining copper as a fungicide, with arsenicals for killing the bugs. 3-lb. bag makes 50 gallons of spray, per bag 60c; per case (48 lbs.) \$8.16.

RED RIVER POTATO MIX

A complete potato spray combining basic copper sulphate for blight and fungus diseases, and arsenicals for insects. Use 4 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. Lb. 37c; 4 lbs. 93c; case of 48 lbs. \$10.08.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—Kills Mexican bean beetles, aphids, rose bugs, aster and dahlia beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and many other varieties of chewing and sucking insects. Safe, economical and effective. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pt. \$2.85; qt. \$5.00; gal. \$17.00.



ROSE SPRAY (Acme)



A scientific spray treatment for roses and flowers. Eliminates guess-work. Mix with water according to simple directions. Kit No. 3, 95c; No. 6, \$1.50; No. 24, \$4.00; No. 48, \$6.00.

ROtenone DUST—Now back to pre-war strength. Rotenone is still the best and safest control for bean beetles, cabbage worms and many other garden insects on the market. Safe for human, but deadly to insects. 1½ lb. 35c; 5 lbs. 90c; 20 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

SLUG SHOT—All-purpose insecticide-fungicide combination. Famous for over 50 years. 1 lb. can 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.20.

SULFORON (Wettable Sulphur)—A microfine modified sulphur. The safeness of flotation type sulphur plus the convenience of a small package. Use as a dust or spray, for flowers, shrubs, fruits, etc. 6 lb. bag 60c; 50 lb. bag \$3.95.

SULPHUR (Dusting)—Finely powdered for control of mildew, red spider, etc. 2 lb. carton 30c; bulk lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$5.95.

TALC—An inert dust carrier for mixing with various concentrated insecticides to be used in dust form. 3 lbs. 10c; 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lb. bag \$1.10; 5 bag lots \$1.05 per bag.

TOBACCO DUST—Finely powdered. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$5.75.

TREE TANGLE-FOOT—Protection for trees against all climbing insects. One pound makes 12 to 15 lineal feet of band. 6 oz. 40c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$7.25; 25 lbs. \$15.00.



TRIOGEN—Complete protection for roses against insects and plant diseases. Stainless and non-poisonous. Kit "A" (makes 16 qts.) \$1.50; Kit "B" (makes 64 qts.) \$4.00; Kit "C" (makes 32 gal.) \$6.00; Kit "D" (makes 128 gal.) \$20.00.



VOLCK OIL SPRAY—For control of aphids, mealy bug, red spider, scale, etc. in the greenhouse or nursery. 4 ozs. 25c; 16 ozs. 50c; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.25; 5 gal. \$8.50.

ZINC SULPHATE (Flake)—Recommended for use in connection with arsenicals to prevent burning injury to susceptible fruit trees, etc. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$7.75.

SEED DISINFECTANTS

SPERGON—Kills and controls harmful fungi which cause damping-off of seedlings. Protect your investment in seeds. A little goes a long way. Use from 1½ to 3 ounces to one bushel of seed. 2 oz. can 39c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$9.50; 10 lbs. \$18.00.

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN—Pkt. 10c; 2 ozs. 40c; 12 ozs. \$1.88; 4 lbs. \$9.10.

CERESAN—4 ozs. 30c; lb. 80c; 4 lbs. \$2.70.

SEMESAN JR.—1½ oz. pkg. 15c; 12 oz. 56c; 6 ¼ lb. can \$3.75.

SEMESAN BEL—2 oz. pkg. 30c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15.

SPECIAL SEMESAN—5 ozs. 63c; 6 lbs. \$9.35.

PEST and RODENT CONTROLS

CARBON DISULPHIDE—For control of ants and cutworms; also for weevil-infested grains. Lb. 60c; Cs. of 12, \$6.00.

CROW REPELLENT—Protects corn and melon seeds from being pulled or dug out by crows, pheasants, mice and other rodents. One half pint treats 1 bu. of corn. ½ pt. 35c; Pt. 55c.

CYANOGAS "A"—For destruction of ants, and ground moles, rats and other rodents. 4 oz. size 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

DISCOVERY (with DDT)—Peterman's new miraculous bed bug killer. One spraying is effective for months. Qt. 60c; Gal. \$1.75.

DOGZOFF—Protect your Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Plants from Dogs, Cats, Moles and Rabbits. There is nothing offensive to humans about DOGZOFF. Sprayed underneath evergreens, DOGZOFF repels dogs without harm to dogs, or the shrubs. 3-oz. pkg., 60c.

ELECTRIC RAT PASTE—Sure death to any that eat it. A time tested phosphorus paste. Spread it on bread or other baits. 4 oz. jar 39c.

FORCE'S MOLE KILLER PELLETS—Made from foods that moles naturally eat, combined with a killing agent, these pellets placed in the runways quickly kill the pests. 3 sizes. 75 pellets 50c; 185 for \$1.00; 875 for \$3.25.

MOLITE—A definite improvement in "gas" type rodent destroyers. Produces a greater volume of gas of higher killing power. Non-inflammable, non-explosive. 2 for 25c; Doz. \$1.35.

RABBIT REPELLENT (G&O)—If rabbits are a problem in your garden, try a package of G&O Repellent. If G&O doesn't keep them out, the only answer is a shotgun (to scare 'em). Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60.

RED SQUILL PASTE—A semi-liquid extract of squill. Effective on either rats or mice. Use either on foodstuffs they eat or mix with water. 25c.

RED SQUILL POWDER—Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a safe, effective rat killer. Mix with baits such as hamburger or ground fish. 2 oz. can 50c; lb. \$2.50.

"ROUGH & READY" RAT BAIT—Prepared baits with Red Squill as the killing agent. Self-embalming—no odor from dead rats, safe to use around pets or poultry as it kills only rats and mice. Pkg. of 12 baits 25c; full card of 16 pkgs. \$3.00.

STAR (spells "rats" backwards) Rat Bait—A ready-to-use red squill bait in moist form with a horse meat base. Safe around pets. Comes packed in sealed cans. 15 oz. can 75c.

TERRO ANT BAIT—A guaranteed exterminator. Follow easy directions and ants disappear within a few hours. 2 sizes—25c and 50c.

TERRO ROACH POWDER—Dust around baseboards, waterpipes and wherever roaches harbor. Very effective. 4 oz. can 35c; lb. \$1.00.

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.

DOES YOUR DOG Itch.. Scratch?



Don't Blame Fleas, Mange or Diet... 2 to 1 It's "Fungitch"
Amazing New Sulfadene Eliminates Canine Skin Infection Long a Puzzle to Science

If your dog or cat scratches, it probably has "FUNGITCH" . . . a fungus infection caused by contact with mouldy grass and weeds. "FUNGITCH" starts as an itch . . . then leads to dandruff-like scales or sores with brownish edges, mouldy odor—or infection in ears, on paws, underbody, tail or eyes . . . resulting in something more serious, expensive care, or actual loss. Treatment of 3,121 dogs and cats—at Dr. Merrick's Animal Hospital—reveals SULFADENE stops itching quickly, clears up sores in a few days. To relieve your pet apply SULFADENE externally at first sign of "FUNGITCH." Only 98c for generous treatment. Guaranteed.

Dr. MERRICK'S SULFADENE

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.

GARDEN TOOLS



CULTIVATORS

Speedy Cultivator. Highly tempered steel tines, sharp and curved to penetrate the soil with an easy pulling motion. Excellent for cultivating under shrubs. 4 tines, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. handle.

Norcross Cultivator. Strong, rugged tool with forged steel teeth, adjustable fastening. Fine for plots not large enough to need a wheeled cultivator. 5 tooth, 4 ft. handle.

Hand Cultivator Weeders. Short handled weeders. Indispensable for close-in work. 3 and 5 prong styles.

Visit our store for further selection.



HOES

Field or Garden Hoe. The standard, general-purpose hoe for garden and farm use. Full polished blade, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, riveted to steel shank. 4 foot handle.

Onion Hoe. Square top pattern with full polished 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch blade. This efficient, easy to use tool has a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot spring pattern handle.

Scuffle Hoe. Skims under the surface of the soil, cutting off weeds, and making a dust mulch. 8 inch black blade, straight 5 foot handle.

Warren Hoe. The finest and strongest tool of its kind. Pointed steel head for drilling seed, covering furrows, hilling and cultivating.

KNIVES

Asparagus Knife. 10 inch forged steel blade, hardened and tempered, with V-shaped cutting point. Can also be used as dandelion weeder.

Budding, Propagating, and Pruning Knives. Ask for available items.

Edging Knife. It is easy to keep the lawn well trimmed with this splendid long-handled half-moon shaped edging knife.

PRUNERS

Pruning Shears. Visit our store to see latest stocks. Supplies are still uncertain, but we will have all available types.

Tree Pruners. The steel cutting blade easily cuts branches with smooth, clean results. Three lengths of handles available; 8 feet, 10 feet, and 12 feet long.

Ladies' Pruning Shears. Light in weight; designed especially for ladies' use and light work of all kinds. 8 inch and 9 inch blades.

Flower Gathering Shears. These handy shears make flower gathering a one-hand operation. They cut the stem of the flower and hold it for you.



RAKES

Rakes, Steel, Curved Tooth. Strongly made, with steel teeth on head $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Handles are straight, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

Rakes, Steel, Straight Tooth. Standard level-head, straight tooth rake. The reverse side can be used for leveling beds. 14 straight teeth.

Wood Rakes. Rigidly and strongly constructed. Used for lawn work.

Bamboo Rakes. A fan shaped rake strongly made to stand a lot of hard usage. 18 inches, polished wood handles.

Steel Broom - Rake. Flat, spring-steel teeth, bent at ends. Will remove smallest leaves and litter without injuring the sod.

SPADES

Square Point Spade. Fully strapped, smooth back with flat polished blade. D handle.

A necessary note on the availability of garden tools

At the time this catalog goes to press, there are still many uncertainties about the supply of garden tools. The scarcity of steel and other disappointing factors have held back tool production more than we anticipated.

We have, naturally, done our best to gather a good supply of the tools you will need—and we are confident we will be able to take care of your requirements.

We suggest that you visit our store, from time to time, to take advantage of incoming shipments.

SCYTHES

Grass Scythes, for all-around use.

Weed Scythes, strong and stiff.

Bush Scythes, for underbrush.

Made of best crucible steel, strongly ribbed, finished in black with polished cutting edge. We offer as large a variety as may be available in blade and handle length and styles. Visit our display!

SHEARS

Grass Shears. Easy cutting action for trimming edges and borders. High quality steel, pinch-proof handles, easily operated.

Hedge Shears. Can be used both for trimming hedges, and for cutting grass under fences, bushes, etc. 8 inch and 9 inch blades.

SHOVELS

Square Point Shovel. Highest grade with polished blade, smooth back, strapped. Long handle and D handle type.

Round Point Shovel. Best home garden shovel with long D handle, smooth back, strapped.

TROWELS

All-Steel Garden Trowel. Made of one piece of rigid steel, with shaped ventilated handle. Polished blade, 6 inches.

Transplanting Trowel. Light, strong, and durable. Ideal for transplanting seedlings to required depth. Narrow 6 inch blade of solid steel.

WEEDERS

Hand Weeder. Three forged steel tempered prongs with short handle. One of the finest weeders for close work.

Lawn Weeder. Curved blade edge loosens the soil, grasping plant without disturbing surrounding soil. Forged-steel blade, with long hardwood handle.

Weeder and Hoe Combined. Saves time and does the work with half the labor. Short handle.

Dandelion Weeder. V-shape design insures positive cutting without effort. Made of tempered steel to withstand hard usage, trimming edges and borders. High quality steel, pinch-proof handles, easily operated.

The Garden Store
107-109 E. 3rd St., Dayton

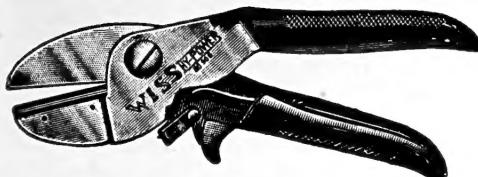
A
Dry Bath
for your
dog



Avoid the fuss and muss of bathing your dog by cleaning quickly, efficiently and thoroughly with Sudbury Hygienic Cleaning powder. Recommended by authorities . . . helps rid fleas and mites . . . leaves coat soft and silky. **Giant size, \$1.00.**

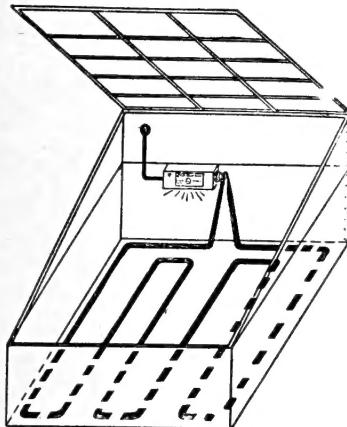
Liquid Chaperone, \$1.00 — Keeps dogs away from flowers, shrubs.

Powder Chaperone, \$1.00 — Keeps dogs off furniture.



WISS No. 908 "HY-POWER" Pruning Shear

Smooth, effortless cutting action prevents injury to the bark. Keen cutting edge remains sharp indefinitely. Parts replaceable. Each \$2.25.



"GRO-QUICK" ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

This year, grow your own plants in an electrically heated hot bed. Simple to install and economical to operate. Junior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 40 feet of 200 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Senior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 80 feet of 400 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Junior size heats 3 by 6 foot bed and the senior size heats a 6 by 6 foot bed. Senior GRO-QUICK, \$6.95; Junior GRO-QUICK, \$5.35; Thermostat only, \$3.75; Junior cable only, \$1.60; Senior cable only, \$3.20.

LIKE AN ALL NIGHT RAIN

It Really Soaks the Soil

Water seeps through every pore the entire length of special canvas hose. Couples on to any water hose.

No spray and no waste. Puts water where you want it. Four sizes: 12 ft. \$1.40; 18 ft. \$1.90; 30 ft. \$2.90; 50 ft. \$4.75.

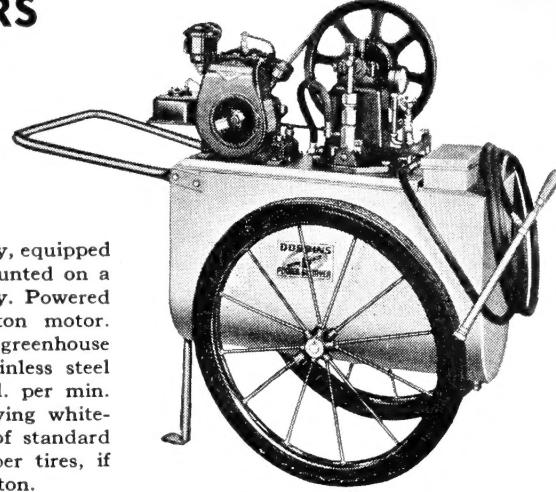


SOIL-SOAKER
THE GARDEN STORE
Dayton, Ohio

POWER SPRAYERS

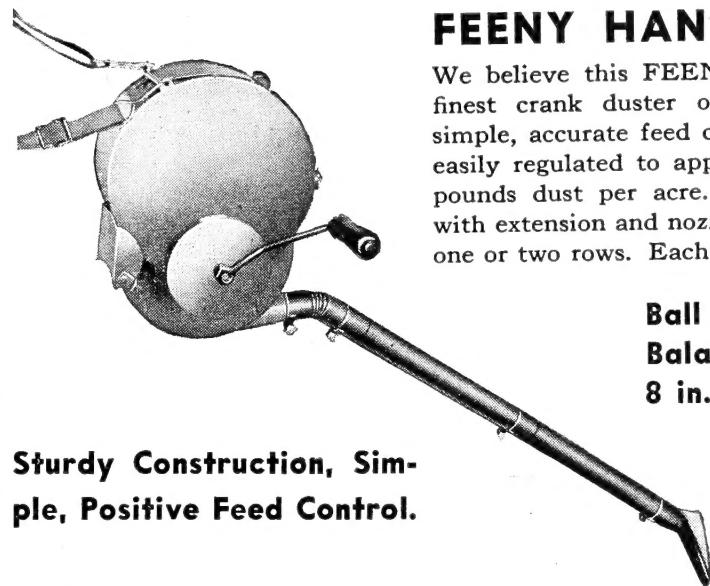
Our power sprayer line includes a complete assortment of sizes and types in both the Myers and Dobbins lines. Tell us what your needs are and we will be glad to make recommendations.

Pictured here is the Dobbins Eveready, equipped with welded steel 25-gallon tank, mounted on a handy two wheel truck for portability. Powered with precision-built Briggs & Stratton motor. Ideal for the small orchard, estate or greenhouse use. Brass pump, equipped with stainless steel valves, having a capacity of 1 1/2 gal. per min. at 250 lbs. pressure. Ideal for spraying whitewash, liquid fertilizer and all kinds of standard spray solutions. Equipped with rubber tires, if available. Each \$137.50 F.O.B. Dayton.



FEENY HAND DUSTERS

We believe this FEENY Duster to be the finest crank duster on the market. The simple, accurate feed control is quickly and easily regulated to apply up to 25 or more pounds dust per acre. Equipped complete with extension and nozzles for dusting either one or two rows. Each \$15.00.



**Ball Bearing, Perfect
Balance, High Speed
8 in. Fan.**

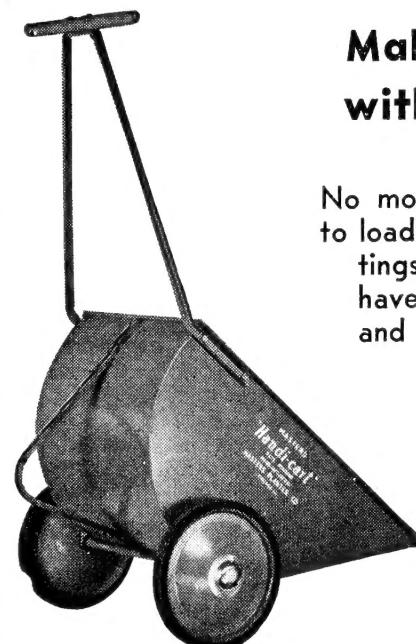
**Sturdy Construction, Sim-
ple, Positive Feed Control.**



Pictured above is the most popular piston-type duster ever introduced. First offered to our trade eleven years ago, we have sold many hundreds of them each year. Extension tubes enable the operator to work in an upright position, and the curved and straight nozzles make the duster

adaptable for dusting the undersides of leaves as in bean beetle control, as well as for top dusting. Heavy sponge rubber compression ring insures that cylinders will not lose compression regardless of age or use.

**MODEL F—1 qt. capacity.....\$1.50
MODEL D—2 qt. 2.95**



Make your work a pleasure with a Masters HANDI-CART

Pre-war Construction

No more backache from shoveling or stooping to load up. Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, gravel or "what have you" right into the cart—then tip it back and you're loaded. Mix cement right in the cart and take it where you want it. Sturdily supported sheet steel body, 10-inch disc wheels with semi-pneumatic rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy. Will give years of satisfactory service.

**Two cubic ft. capacity, \$6.25
Three cubic ft. capacity, \$8.75**

THE GARDEN STORE

"HOME OF FRIENDLY GARDEN SERVICE"

Telephone ADams 6205

107-109 East 3rd Street

DAYTON, OHIO



For over 75 years the beekeepers have known this trade mark to represent the best in bee supplies, accurate and dependable, with guaranteed satisfaction or your money back. Here are just a few of the Root Quality products that are considered leaders:

Three-Ply Foundations
Triple Locked Corner Frames
Root Quality Sections
Three Frame Extractor
Simplicity Extractor
Root Smokers, etc.

"Buy ROOT'S for Satisfaction"—at
THE GARDEN STORE